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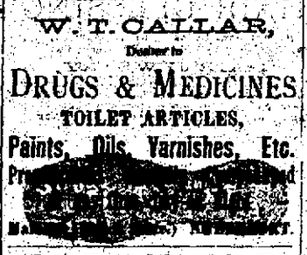

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SELECT POETRY.

A Mistake.

BY MARY MAPES DODGE.

Little Rosy Red-cheek sat with a clover
Wondering, "why were you made?
I was made for mother,
She hasn't any other;
But you were made for no one, I'm afraid."

Then the clover softly into Red-cheek whispered,
"Foolish child! my perfume is for you to use
While the day is sunny;
Then the pretty little clover lives for me!"

Red-cheek, little dreaming,
Pluckt, and ran off screaming,
"Oh, naughty, naughty flower, to sting me so!"

Pouted child! the clover died and withered slowly,
Pitying and true to me
While the day is sunny;
That the pretty little clover lives for me!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RIVAL'S WREATH.

A Startling Scene that Horrified an Italian Audience.

At length the night came, and all Naples crowded to the opera to hear Gambrica, the most powerful, the most gifted, the most renowned and dazzling cantatrice that had ever ravished heart, senses and breath from the ear-soothed, inhabitants of that celebrated city. The enthusiasm of the Neapolitans for music under any circumstances is inconceivable to the people of a colder climate, but Gambrica had excited it beyond itself. Her figure, large, symmetrical, and commanding, recalled Cleopatra or Juno. Her features were sweet and noble. Her eyes, enlumed with the power of music, carried with every glance the highest emotions of poetry and music. The public worshipped her. She was an empress—a goddess. It was exciting to witness the conquest of delight which involved the assembly and overwhelmed the performance in a storm of frantic acclamations.

Gambrica was an Italian. With her first breath she had inhaled fire from the sun. Had she been born in Nova Zembla that bosom had held a heart of passion. Enthusiasm for good or evil would have been her leading quality. Had she been bred in the cell of a convent her vestal vows would still have run hot. Patriotism might have modified her impetuous disposition; it could not have chilled it utterly. But her education! The air of the north had never cooled her blood. She knew not the awful solemnity of solitude. She had always lived in the glare of public observation, and quaffed the intoxicating draught of public applause. It had become to her a necessary element—a vital demand of her nature. Without it she would have faded as a rose without light. It was her elysium—her empyrean. For years she had been the most attractive object in her fairy theatrical world. In infancy she danced like a fairy or floated as an angel amidst murmurs of delight. As ripened her form and touched it with the fascinating graces of girlhood she had dazzled mortal eyes as sylph, naiad or princess, and at length, years rolling like summer hours over the rose, had only expanded it into a greater loveliness, had only awakened new and more dangerous power, she had possessed it as if indeed a veritable enchantress. Aided by all the magic of poetry, painting, music and romance—now amid the gorgeous story of Oriental lands, now leading on the warm dreams of the burning South, now spell-bound in the far gone days of Arabian fable—to the sober inhabitants of the outer earth she was only known as the heroine of those magnificent phantasmagoria, adoring fane and dwelling amid its beams as the eagle near the sun, she had little sympathy with or knowledge of the common earth. Wealth was gathered by her as it floated in the streams. She scarcely knew ambition, for she was on the topmost round.

The world was below her, mankind at her feet, and at the sound of her voice they bent or rose like the sea beneath the trident of its monarch.

She was the embodied dream of the past; she became in turn each passion; she was the priestess of nature, a creature half earthly, half divine.

He who had not seen Gambrica had seen nothing. He who had not heard her had not lived.

In one a height like that she had—her simple appearance therein greeted by thousands and thousands with tumultuous rapture; her rising upon nations like that of Aurora, whose approach chases the shadows and overspreads the sky with rosy light.

Upon this night, after a long absence, she was to appear in her best part. The Neapolitans attended, for a thousandth time, to enjoy the wonders and witness the triumph of their queen of song.

The second part of the piece was entrusted to a young girl who had tremblingly ventured to make her debut upon that evening. Her simple and sweet talents, the quality, nature and power of her voice, had more than once gained a word of encouragement from the despotic mistress of song. She did not come on until after the entrance of Gambrica, by whom, as well as by the audience, her unpretending efforts, her unpronounced name, had been unnoticed. But scarcely had she appeared when a murmur of applause ran through the audience. Nothing more unlike Gambrica could be imagined, yet so soft, innocent, timid and spiritual were her air, shape and countenance, and so marvellously was the impression carried by her appearance augmented and deepened by her voice and grace, that as if by persuasion, an audible and universal whisper of "Who is she?" was heard, and a gaze of wonder from all parts of the house. As though afraid to give offence to their sovereign in the usual manner, the audience remained for some moments in a kind of suspense, looking to behold a heavenly illusion dispelled and this lovely vision utter some tone or make some motion, to relink her in their minds with their associations of earth. She proceeded, however, in her part; she gave a few introductory passages in the same new and exquisite manner, till at the end of a sublime and most difficult solo, executed with a taste, ease, simplicity and power not equalled, not equalled by Gambrica herself, a startling "Brava!" "Brava!" uttered in the tone of one carried away by delight, broke the spell of silence and shook the house.

The performance was stopped, the audience rose in a body; handkerchiefs, gloves, hats waved in the air from the high dome to the feet of the lovely being, herself astonished at the tumult she had raised. Gambrica, from the green-room, heard these ominous sounds and felt the boards tremble under her feet. She hastened forth, and from an unobserved retreat, beheld the sight blasting view of a rival, potent with all the spells of grace, youth, beauty, genius—raised like Venus, full formed from the deep, mounted upon her pedestal, waving her wand, and wielding, with a hand yesterday feeble and unknown, all her thunders. From the lips of hundreds, too, she heard undisguised raptures, sanctioning, lending on the triumph of the new and all resplendent enemy. Her ears rang with the confluent and simultaneous peals. Each one seemed a bolt directed at her own head. Her breath failed, the strength forsook her limbs, rage and despair seized her bosom, paralyzed her efforts and pointed themselves on her countenance. It happened that the piece represented a scene such as the nobility of those interests and emotions which were thus brought into action, and that the two competitors before the audience bore roles which gave a fatal illustration of the downfall of long, successful ambition before the rising of a purer and lovelier star.

Marina gained each moment in the esteem of the audience. The very dissimilitude between her and Gambrica gave a new impetus to her success. For the first time the world discovered that nature had other gems than those which they had worn to the exclusion of all others, and with the caprice for which they are celebrated, they were prepared in an instant to throw aside that of which they became weary. After Gambrica, Marina pleased by force of novelty and contrast.

Gambrica felt that the sceptre was slipping from her hands. The applause which she subsequently received was not what it had been. She left the stage, having lost all inspiration, trembling, desperate as though an evil spirit had taken possession of her. A large mirror hung in the green-room. She gazed at herself in it. Her countenance was haggard, her features dark and heavy with passion, and, to throw the last shadow over her gloom, at this inopportune time and intolerable moment she detected a wrinkle on her brow, and in the dark and glossy hair parted over her forehead two or three lines of white. It is thus that mortality breaks upon the aspirations of the earthly dreamers. The curtain fell, but the audience remained, and, with vehement clamors, demanded the manager. On his appearance a general cry expressed the wish that Marina should receive an immediate engagement as prima donna. The ready caterer for their pleasure acquiesced, of course delighted to find a new treasure. Three heavy rounds of applause, offering a parting tribute to the newly risen star, and then night, calm and quiet, settled over the glittering bay and half aerial mountains, the silent and the sleeping city. For some days nothing was talked of but Marina. How capricious is the popular judgment! How utterly it will be ravished to-day with that which to-morrow will be flung by and forgotten! Gambrica's name was scarcely heard last as the precursor of an invidious comparison. Marina filled every heart. Marina was uttered by every lip. Marina was the theme of every cafe, every street, every square.

"How unlike Gambrica!" was the ungrateful exclamation.

"Ah! *povarina*, she has had her day," cried one.

"She was good, but she is terribly passé," said another.

"For me," cried a third, "I always knew she was overrated."

"A sunflower by the rose," said a fourth.

"Too large, too round, too tall, too heavy; her hair too black, her eyes no softness," added a fifth.

"Then," said the first, "how over-dramatic! We are too obliged with a too studied and too outrageous style. Nature is too elaborately improved upon. Nothing is left to itself. She may be the first of her school, but the school of Martha is the first. Did you observe her attitude last night when she drew her dagger?"

"She is a great singer, though," was timed a little dandy who had not heard Marina.

"Certainly very great, but she is always the same."

"And what horrid *fioras*."

These structures are general. They were the first that Gambrica had ever encountered. They fell on her hearts like lava.

Again the night came, and the theatre was thronged by an enthusiastic throng. Equipage after equipage dashed up; party after party hastened in; each seat was filled; the aisles were crowded; the lobbies overflowed; all the nobility, fashion, science and beauty fortunate enough to secure places were assembled. Sounds of impatience arose. Never had there been a more brilliant audience.

In a small private box over the stage, in full view, but Gambrica alone, a spectator of this exciting hour, dressed in a simple white robe. No ornament on her uncovered head, but the raven hair parted over her brow. It was observed that once or twice her dark eyes flashed, and that her cheeks were pale.

"Poor Gambrica!" whispered many; "her day is over."

Marina appeared. Not her fondest friends had dared to depict so great a triumph. She was truly successful—as the loveliest creature that was ever seen, as the most touching, noble and pure actress, and as a singer, transcendant over all her predecessors. Her voice was a phenomenon. She herself had never before known all its deep powers, its divine revelations. As she proceeded in her role, at each instance subduing, electrifying, inspiring her hearers, their enthusiasm and applause arose to an exhilaration indescribable, and when she had sung the finale several times, each time more charmingly, the rounds of applause were blended into one continued shock—the audience rose in a delirium, an ecstacy rarely seen outside of an Italian opera house, and crowns, wreaths, flowers, laurels and roses were showered down at her feet.

She stood silent, trembling, overwhelmed in the presence of these thundering thousands, her hands crossed upon her heaving bosom, her eyes bent modestly and gracefully to the ground. Few sights are more striking than the interior of a spacious theatre completely crowded, around, above, row behind row, circle after circle, tier over tier—an amphitheatre of heads; the floors, the ample walls, swaying with a sea of faces alive with human intellect, lurid with burning eyes, from the stage lights back to the receding columns, melting into vague masses up to the roof; and these thousands of awakened minds concentrated upon one creature, worshipped like a deity. Next to a Roman ovation come the half unearthly triumphs of an opera.

Gambrica rose, attracting universal attention, and for a moment the stormy roar abated. The dethroned Queen lifted her tall figure, and turned her eyes upon the multitude. In her hand, and resting upon the balustrade, she grasped a massive wreath of ever living green.

"Generous Gambrica," cried a voice, "she will award the wreath!"

The most lively applause followed this suggestion, proclaiming at once that it was magnanimous and just, and the lips of a thousand echoed, "The wreath, the wreath!" Then there was a moment's silence.

"Let her advance!" was heard distinctly in every part of the house, in the silver tones of that well known voice.

Marina, her lashes glittering with tears, her cheek flushed, her bosom heaving with delight, advanced a few steps and bent her beautiful head in an attitude sweet as Psyche before the mother of Love.

That arm, majestic, was raised aloft. The wreath was cast. A chaos of applause crowded its fall; but high, shrill and audible above the roaring thunder pierced the shriek of that beautiful victim.

Marina fell dead upon the boards, crimsoned with her blood.

The fatal wreath was of henbane.

Italy is the land of poetry, even in its crimes. The incident is said to be a literal fact of recent occurrence.

Longfellow's Home.

Mr. Longfellow's house at Cambridge, says Scribner, is one of the few American houses to which pilgrimages will be made in the future. It was surrounded with historic associations before he entered it, and is now surrounded with poetic ones,—a double halo encircling its time-honored walls. It is supposed to have been built in the first half of the last century by Colonel John Vassall, who died in 1774, and whose ashes repose in the churchyard at Cambridge under a freestone tablet, on which are sculptured the words *Vas-sal*, and the emblems a goblet and sun. His left a son John, who lived into Revolutionary times, and was a royalist, as many of the rich colonists were. The house passed from his hands (for a suitable consideration, let us hope) and came into the hands of the provincial government, who allotted it to General Washington as his head-quarters after the battle of Bunker Hill. Its next occupant was a certain Mr. Thomas Tracy, of whom tradition says he was very rich, and that his servants drank his costly wines from carved pitchers. He appears to have sent out privateers to scour the seas in the East and West Indies, and to worry the commerce of England and Spain; though why he should indulge the gallcons of Spain in his free-booting voyages is not clear. He filled one day and the hundred guests who had been accustomed to sit down at the banquets of Vassal house, were compelled to find another host. Bankrupt Tracy was succeeded by Andrew Craigie, apothecary-general of the northern provincial army, who amassed a fortune in that office, which fortune took to itself wings, though not before it had enlarged Vassal house, and built a bridge over the Charles River connecting Cambridge with Boston and still bearing his name.

In the summer of 1837, a studious young gentleman of thirty might have been seen wending his way down the elm-shaded path which led to the Craigie house. He lifted the huge knocker, which fell with a brazen clang, and inquired for Mrs. Craigie. The parlor door was thrown open, and a tall, erect figure, crowned with a turban, stood before him. It was the relict of Andrew Craigie, whilom apothecary-general of the dead and gone northern provincial army. The young gentleman inquired if there was a room vacant in her house.

"I lodge students no longer," she answered gravely.

"But I am not a student," he remarked. "I am a professor in the University."

"A professor!" she inquired, as if she associated learning with age.

"Professor Longfellow," said the would-be lodger.

"Ah! that is different. I will show you what there is."

She then proceeded to show him several rooms, saying as she closed the door of each, "You cannot have that." At last she opened the door of the south-east corner room of the second story, and said that he could have it. "This was General Washington's chamber." So Professor Longfellow became a resident of this old historic house, which had been occupied before him by Edward Everett and Jared Sparks, and which was occupied with him by Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer. Truly, his lines had fallen in pleasant places.

Raw-hide Horse Shoes.

A method of shoeing horses with raw-hide has long been in use on the plains, and found so serviceable and convenient that it might doubtless be found useful in many places where there are long periods of hot weather. There are also cases frequently occurring, in which disease of the feet might at least be alleviated by the temporary use of shoes cut from raw-hide or properly prepared sole leather. With these, that portion of the foot which needs the most precaution, viz., the crust or walls of the hoof where it meets the sole, will be preserved from contact with hard or rough surfaces; while the frog, generally too much protected, will reach the ground and become subjected to healthful action. For farm work, upon smooth soils free from stones or gravel, this kind of shoe will be useful during the summer season. A simple strip of raw-hide or sole leather, well filled with hot pine tar to make it hard and waterproof, will be sufficient for general use. A more durable shoe may be made of two or more thicknesses fastened together by copper rivets.

Nine Subjects for Thought.

The following lines were copied from the album of a young lady of Elizabeth, N. J.:

1. Three things to admire: Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.
2. Three things to love: Courage, gentleness and affection.
3. Three things to hate: Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.
4. Three things to delight in: Frankness, freedom and beauty.
5. Three things to wish for: Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.
6. Three things to avoid: Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.
7. Three things to fight for: Honor, country and home.
8. Three things to govern: Temper, tongue and conduct.
9. Three things to think about: Life, death and eternity.

Population of China.

A leading and educated Chinaman, Kwang Chung Ling, is writing letters to California journals, in which he tells us much about China that we have not hitherto known. For instance, that the population is only 100,000,000 or 120,000,000, instead of 450,000,000, as generally reported; that the country has reached the limit of agricultural development; that the population and prosperity have been decreasing since 1761; that unless improved machinery and methods adopted from the Western countries, the people will not be able to support themselves, since they are already as poor as possible and live; that the wealth of the Empire is in the hands of the few, and that with a diminishing population and increasing wages at home, there can be no great tide of immigration to this country, so Americans need have no fear.

Farm Life.

It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He slops, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources he has; his friendships with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees, the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with Nature, with bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces; his co-operations with the cloud, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to his system.

Cling to the farm, make much of it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done!

Edison at Home.

Of the number of persons in the laboratory, remark principally the one you may have thought of selecting, says Scribner, from the unformality of his appearance. The rest are but skillful assistants, to whom he is able to commit some experiments in their secondary stages. It is a figure of perhaps five feet nine in height, bending intently over some detail of work. There is a general appearance of youth about it, but the face, knit into anxious wrinkles, seems old. The dark hair, beginning to be touched with gray, falls over the forehead in a mop. The hands are stained with acid, and the clothing is of an ordinary "ready made" order. It is Edison. He has the air of a mechanic, or more definitely, with his peculiar pallor, of a night-printer. His features are large; the brow well shaped, without unusual developements; the eyes light gray; the nose irregular, and the mouth displaying teeth which are, also, but altogether regular. When he looks up his attention comes back slowly, as if he had been a long way off. But it comes back fully and cordially, and the expression of the face, now that it can be seen, is frank and prepossessing. A cheerful smile chases away the grave and somewhat weary look that belongs to it in its moments of rest. He seems no longer old. He has almost the air of a big, careless schoolboy released from his tasks.

Deadwood.

Deadwood has now a population of 4,000, and is the commercial centre of the Black Hills region. It has rude theatres, dance houses, gambling hells, and uncounted bar-rooms; yet a recent visitor says there is far less ruffianism than might fairly be expected in a new mining place. There are banks, churches, a school house a newspaper, and good hotels. Many lawyers get a good income out of the extensive litigation over the titles to mines. Deadwood is in an irregular gulch, has already outgrown its space, and begins to climb the precipitous sides of the hills by which it is enclosed. White cottages, approached by winding paths and steps, stand hundreds of feet above the level of the town. Under Deadwood proper there is another city—the city of the miners. Openings to the tunnels and shafts are seen at various places throughout the upper town. In the tunnels and shafts the placer miner digs out the yellow earth, and sluices it for the crumbs of gold that, during the long ages, have been slowly escaping from the quartz lodes in the hills. But capitalists have taken hold of the mining business of the Black Hills, and many quartz mills of the best class are running. The truth about the yield of gold is hard to find out, because the owners of rich mines seek to depreciate values, and the owners of worthless mines have a contrary intention.

An Orthodox "Son of Toil."

"Fellar-citizen," said he, "I'm a hard-fisted son of toil. I'm a bricklayer by trade, and not a bit ashamed of it. No, sir: I wasn't born with a silver spoon into my mouth or cradled in the lap of luxury. I'm a self-made man, gentlemen."

"You'd better have let out the job," remarked a voice in the rear of the hall.

He scorned to notice the interruption, but proceeded.

"Yes, feller-citizens, I'm proud of having risen by honest industry, proud of appearin' to solicit your sufferage as a true representative of labor; as one who has contributed to build up this community by the sweat of his brow and the work of his hands. [Applause.] As I was saying, I'm a bricklayer by trade. I've worked to raise more than half the palatial mansions, magnificent commercial structures, and heaven-pointing spires which beautify and adorn our town. [Great enthusiasm.] And here, right here, gentlemen, are the identical tools with which I have carved out my way to prosperity."

Here the orator examined a trowel and hammer amid deafening plaudits.

"Pass 'em this way," said an excited listener, evidently belonging to the working class; "let me gaze onto them relics."

The tools were handed to him and he scrutinized them with deep interest.

"You say you work as a bricklayer!" said he, turning sharply to the orator.

"Yes."

"And with them tools!"

"Yes, sir; those are the very tools I bought when I started as a journeyman. To them I owe all my prosperity."

"Well, then, I must say you deserve great credit. So does any man that could lay bricks with such weapons. Gentlemen," turning to the audience, "just look at 'em. It's a gardener's trowel and a carpenter's hammer!"

Tableau!

The Three Wise Men.

BY JOEL BENTON.

Three wise old men were they, were they,
Who went to walk on a winter day.

One carried a club to dig for pickle;
One wore an elixir to keep off prickles;
The third, and he was the wisest one,
To kill the mosquitoes, carried a gun.

"Oh dear!" cried one, "These star women I see!
The only chance for our lives is to flee!"
So they ran till they reached the great north pole,
And up in the sparkling way they stole;
But high at the top sat a Polar bear,
Which filled the three wise men with despair.

One used his club for a parachute,
One from the stars of his gun did shoot;
The third, in the sister, fainted away,
And there he'd have lain to this very day,
If the three old women had not appeared,
And found them all more hurt than scared.

One fanned the sister into life,
For which he gladly made her his wife;
One caught the club man on her ladder,—
'T was hard to tell which felt the madder,—
And the third, before he had time to cavil,
Carried the sportsman off in her basket.

FUN AND FACTS.

He jumped on board the railroad train
And cried "Farewell, Lucinda Jane,
My precious, sweet Lucinda!"
Alas, how soon he changed his cry,
And, while the tear stood in his eye,
He said: "Confound loose cinders!"

—Yonkers.

The value of California's quicksilver yield for 1878 is estimated at $2,800,000.

The entire annual product of hard coal in this country is estimated at 50,000,000 tons.

An extremely polite man passing a sick man was heard to say: "Don't rise, madam."

The undertaker is a thrifty man always. He gets his living where another man dies.

The Pennsylvania oil production has averaged 1,000,000 barrels per month so far this year.

Fifteen acres of land near Brooksville, Hernando county, Florida, have produced $3,000 worth of tobacco.

Since the improvements of machinery, 1,850,000 men now do as much as 9,000,000 men did in former times.

The letter "O" is called the most charitable of all the alphabet, because it is found oftener than any in "doing good."

The slightest excess of expenditures over income is poverty, and the slightest excess of income over expenses is wealth.

If you wish to compliment an English girl in modern ball-room slang, you must call her a "filly," and praise her "groom-ing."

A sign posted up in a Wisconsin saw-mill reads: "The saws are running—no use to touch them to ourselves yourselves."

Ladies, don't keep a business man waiting when he asks an all-important question. He may have another engagement.

That family is the best who obtain not unjustly, keep not unfaithfully, and spend in a way that produces no repentance.

Athens, Ga., has 8,000 inhabitants, eleven churches, twenty lawyers, nine doctors, two railroads, three banks and two female schools.

There are many things that are thorns to our hopes until we have obtained them, and envenomed arrows to our hearts when we have.

An Iowa paper gives a thrilling account of the effort of a young man to take home a widow and three orphans of hers at the same time in a wagon.

Distinguish between silence, ignorance, want of attention and malice; words sometimes slip from the tongue, which the heart neither hatched nor harboured.

The first oil well was bored in 1859. There are now 10,000 and the amount of capital invested is $100,000,000. Petroleum stands number four on our export list, cotton, flour and provisions only taking precedence in value.

A man and a woman went into the office of a Vermont justice, took each in this form: "What we say to each other shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and departed, presumably to do the talking truthfully.

A family of emigrants, on the way to Texas, camped over night in Sedalia, Mo. In the morning the man packed all the things in the wagon to continue the journey, except his aged mother-in-law, whom he left at the side of the road. However, a mob compelled him to take her along.

The General of the Jesuits is reported to be seriously at variance with the Pope, and this is supposed to account, in a great measure, for the falling off in the St. Peter's pence, which is likely to reduce the Pope to great straits, or to the acceptance of the handsome stipend offered by Italy, which he, as did his predecessor, has hitherto refused.

A Milan gambler recently played four numbers at the royal lottery. On the day of the drawing, three of his numbers and 34, instead of 33, which he had played, came out of the bag. A miss is as good as a mile, especially in the eyes of royal lotteries: but as he had been so near winning, it was more than his mind could stand, and he had to be shut up in a lunatic asylum.

At one of the Whitehall Sunday-schools a teacher was instructing her class about the Prophets. She finally put the question, "Why don't we have prophets now?" and asked a boy who could answer it, to hold up his right hand. A little hand of a 6-year-old boy went up quickly. "Well, my little man, why is it we do not have prophets now?" "Because, ma'am, my papa says that the times are so h

THE McKEAN MINER.

E. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., May 1, 1879.

JOHN KELLY has been elected head Sachem of Tammany by an almost unanimous vote. Tilden's capture of that stronghold has been postponed.

THE extra session of Congress is costing the country $13,000 a day, besides the extra. The only offset to this is, that the people are enabled to judge of the real revolutionary designs of the Democracy.

BLACKBURN is pronounced an ass by a majority of the Democratic organs of the West. The Chicago *Times* regards his leadership in Congress as that of a "jabbering idiot." Hard on the valor of a rebel brigadier.

No less than 700 persons indicted for violation of the revenue laws were before the U. S. Court in Nashville, Tenn., Monday. If they were sent to prison instead of being granted conditional amnesty, the Democratic majority in Tennessee would be terribly weakened.

MR. FRYE hit the centre of the Democratic grievance with the Election law, when he showed that under its subduing influence the number of persons who voted on fraudulent naturalization papers in this city had been reduced from 30,000 in 1868 to 1,340 in 1878. That's what's the matter with reform.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In both Senate and House Democratic lunatics are toiling to legalize the free coinage of silver. A year's experience has demonstrated that there is absolutely no demand for further silver coinage and that the silver cannot be circulated when coined; but the lunatics keep toiling away at their scheme all the same. The Bible says: "Though a fool be braved in a mortar, yet will his folly not depart from him."—*Buffalo Express.*

SENATOR WM. A. WALLACE has been heard from on the political situation. He thinks it is too early to talk about the next Presidency, but not to early to oppose Tilden. Mr. Wallace will go for anybody to beat the Gramercy Park statesman in the Democratic convention, and it is therefore apparent that fight for control of the Pennsylvania delegation, between Randall and Wallace, is inevitable.

AN important addition to the fund of information concerning the strength of Presidential candidates is made by *The Indianapolis Journal*. It publishes the views of about one thousand business men, scattered all over the State of Indiana, none of whom are actively engaged in politics. About 75 per cent. of them favor Grant, 15 per cent. John Sherman, and the rest of them are about equally divided between Garfield, Blaine, Conkling, Washburne and Harrison, with random mention of Senator Chandler.

JOHN A. LOGAN is in a predicament. He is challenged to fight a duel by one "Colonel" Lowe, who won his military title in trying to destroy his country.—Logan, this man intimates, is a coward. As Logan was engaged in only about a hundred battles during the war for the Union, and as his reward for gallantry was merely promotion from a private citizen to a major-general, it is possible that he may be compelled to go out into a field and shoot at some unknown man, in order to make his countrymen believe he is brave.

MISS MULTON, the niece of Secretary Sherman, who has been assisting Mrs. Sherman this winter in her social duties, has become engaged to Lieutenant Lockwood, of the army. Winter before last Miss Lizzie Sherman, who was her aunt's aid-de-camp in society, caught Senator Don Cameron, and the people are beginning to think there is something in the atmosphere of the Secretary's hospitable mansion conducive to matrimony. If Secretary Sherman has any more unmarried nieces they will probably want to visit Washington.

"CRAMMING" against General Grant never could be made to stick worth a cent. A new instance of this has just been afforded. The *Sun* started a story that large sums of Government money were spent in paying Gen. Grant's expenses abroad, and that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate were investigating the subject. Yesterday Mr. Eaton, the Democratic chairman of that committee, denied in the Senate that there was any truth in the story. And so, of course, it falls to the ground. Even Democratic leaders have learned that mud-throwing, so far as Grant is concerned, does not pay.—*Buffalo Express.*

THEY were rather significant, those figures with which Senator Conkling deliberately opened his speech. Of the Federal revenues last year seventeen-eighteenths were paid by the States which remained loyal to the Union. And those other statistics with which Senator Logan discomfited his immense colleague will answer to place alongside of them for serious contemplation. Thirty-nine fortieths of the whole number of distilleries in the country which were detected in emitting untaxed whisky were in the States which were not loyal to the Union, and 975 arrests for defrauding the revenue were made in these same States for every one in all the others. Vulgar fractions of this sort are unpleasant things for Democrats to climb over.

Whooping up Jeff Davis.

From the Vicksburg Commercial (Dem.)

The Brandon *Republican* says a majority of the people of the State are opposed to sending Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate, even should he want to go there. Now it will be in order for the *Republican* to tell us who has authorized it to speak for a "majority of the people." If Mr. Davis wants to go to the United States Senate, and will only say so. It will not be necessary for him to make any canvass for the office. He is the strongest man in Mississippi to-day for that or any other position, and if he ever comes before the people this fact will be demonstrated by his almost unanimous election.

THE QUESTION OF TAXING OIL.

Why Such a Measure is Unnecessary.

Special Corr. of Pittsburgh Telegraph

Now that the Riot and Raid bills are out of the way the revenue bills will be the most important matters for the consideration of the Legislature. The edict has gone forth from the Treasury Department that oil must be taxed, and to-day the payment of salaries of members of the Legislature was suspended in order to "bulldose them into the support of the scheme to tax petroleum and the licensing of new "rigs." Blake Walters, Cashier of the Treasury, says emphatically that he will not pay the members for eighteen months unless they provide revenue, which means the taxing of petroleum. Governor Hartranft proved conclusively in his last annual message that there was no necessity for additional taxation, and Walters said some time ago that if the Governor's suggestions were carried out the deficit could be made up. Walters' conversion has been somewhat sudden to the theory that oil must be taxed or the wheels of government be stopped. The following extracts from the message will serve to set forth Governor Hartranft's position, to which Walters committed himself at the time:

"The following tables will show that with proper economy in appropriations, and a diversion of surplus revenues from the sinking fund to the general fund, both the appropriations of last year unpaid, and the expenses of the next two years, can be met without resorting to additional taxation."

[Here follows a statement of the receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1878, compiled from the books in the Treasurer's office, showing an estimated deficit of about two millions of dollars.]

"But it is satisfactory to the taxpayers that this deficit can be made up in the next two years without additional taxation. In the two years of 1879 and 1880, there can be diverted from the Sinking Fund revenues the sum of $1,500,000—$1,000,000 in 1879 and $500,000 in 1880—and still leave enough in the fund to pay the interest and redeem $300,000 of the public loans each year, which is double the amount required by the Constitution. In 1880, as there will be no session of the Legislature, the Treasury will have at least $500,000, which is usually appropriated to that expense, to apply to the payment of the balance of the deficit. But the revenues of the two years have been estimated much below the amounts that may reasonably be expected. By a vigorous enforcement of the tax laws, the revenues for this year ought to be largely increased over those of last year, and thus still further relieve the Treasury; and I do not see why we may not reasonably expect a moderate improvement from year to year, in the revenues of the State. If we count the tax on corporations only at what it was last year, which was very low, the revenues will be increased for the two years, by about $400,000 or more than enough to cover the remainder of the deficiency. To do this, however, it will be necessary to extend the payment of most of the appropriations over the two years, and rigidly keep the appropriations for 1879 and 1880 within the limits of the estimates. Taking the two years together, (and hereafter the estimates and appropriations must be made for two years,) it is believed the revenues will be sufficient to meet all expenses and redeem, by the end of 1880, about one million of the public debt, and the State will then be able to commence 1881 without a deficit."

In compliance with the suggestions of Governor Hartranft a bill diverting $1,200,000 from the sinking fund to the general fund has been passed by the present Legislature, signed by the Governor and is now a law. It is true the Governor suggested that $1,500,000 be diverted, but the bill now before the House to provide revenue by taxation of corporations, associations, limited partnerships and oil, will bring at least $300,000 into the Treasury, exclusive of the oil tax on oil. This makes the full amount named by the ex-Governor, and according to his view this will be sufficient to meet all the expenses of the government for the next two years without a deficit, unless there should be an extra session of the Legislature next winter and there is not the slightest necessity for that. Further than this, it will be recollected that Speaker Long offered to so amend the Riot bill that neither oil nor real estate should be taxed for their payment, and now that the State will not assume those losses there is far less need for additional revenue than there would have been had the appropriation passed. Where then is the necessity for taxing oil?—Whence the new-born zeal of the Cashier of the Treasury in favor of replenishing the Treasury by the taxation of oil or the licensing of rigs? The following solution comes from the oil men: About a week or ten days ago a committee of fifteen outside producers went to New York to confer with the Standard Oil Company in reference to a combination. On this occasion a meeting of these producers and the Standard men was held in Philadelphia, and Blake Walters was in consultation with them for a day or two. It is now believed that it was then determined that a license of $1,500 should be required for putting down a well, and it is charged that the suspension of payments at the Treasury is part of the programme to force the Legislature into passing the Derrick bill on the ground of necessity. The Committee on Ways and Means to which the revenue bills were recommitted refused to incorporate the derrick bill into the general revenue bill, but this action will either be reconsidered or the Derrick bill will be included in the general bill upon the floor of the House. All of the Standard papers in the oil country have come out in favor of the derrick tax, and the ring papers outside are advocating the scheme. The *Harrisburg Telegraph* this evening contains two elaborate editorials prepared, it is stated, at the instance of the Treasury department in favor of the oil tax. The trouble is that several prominent outside producers who have their wells down and an accumulation of stock have come to the aid of the movement to crush out the poor producer and raise the price of oil in the tanks of the Standard and the hands of speculators. Besides it is given out that parties owning extensive tracts of producing territory in the State of New York are also aiding the project.—A powerful lobby will doubtless be here to put the bill through and the same reckless politicians who took the riot bill in charge to get a rake out of it will probably try to make up their political and personal deficiencies by placing additional burdens upon the producers. The ring must live off the people and the oil tax is now the pet project for filling its depleted coffers and will be forced through at all hazards.

THE ARMY BILL.

The President Vetoes it and Gives His Reasons Therefor.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following is the President's veto of the Army Bill:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—I have maturely considered the important questions presented by the bill entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending on the 20th of June, 1880, and for other purposes," and I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its approval. The bill provides in the usual form for the appropriations required for the support of the army during the next fiscal year. If it contained no other provisions it would receive my prompt approval. It includes however further legislation, which, attached as it is to appropriations which are requisite for the efficient performance of some of the most necessary duties of the Government, involves questions of the gravest character. The sixth section of the bill is amendatory of the statute now in force in regard to the authority of persons in the civil, military and naval service of the United States at the place where any general or special election is held in any State." This statute was adopted February 25, 1865, after a protracted debate in the Senate, and almost without opposition in the House, by the concurrent votes of both of the leading parties of the country, and became a law by the approval of President Lincoln. It was re-enacted in 1874 in the revised statutes of the United States, sections 2,002 and 5,528, which are as follows:

Section 2,002. No military or naval officer or other person engaged in civil, military or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep peace at the polls.

"Section 5,528. Every officer of the army, or other person in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years."

The amendment proposed to this statute in the bill before me omits from both the foregoing sections the words "or to keep peace at the polls." The effect of the adoption of the amendment may be considered first, upon the right of the Government, to use military force to keep peace at elections for members of Congress, and second, upon the right of the Government, by civil authority, to protect these elections from violence and fraud. In addition to the sections of the statute above quoted, the following provisions of the law relating to the use of the military power at elections are now in force:

Section 2,003. No officer of the army or navy of the United States shall prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order or otherwise, the qualification of voters in any State, or in any manner interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State.

Section 5,529. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service, who by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice or otherwise, prevents, or attempts to prevent, any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years.

Sec. 5,530. Every officer of the army and navy who prescribes or fixes or attempts to prescribe or fix, whether by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters at any election in any State, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 5,531. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service, who by force, threat, intimidation, order or otherwise, compels or attempts to compel, any officer holding an election in any State, to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who imposes, or attempts to impose, any regulation for the conducting of any general or special election in the State different from those prescribed by law, or who interferes in any manner with any officer of election in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished as prescribed in section 5,529.

Sec. 5,532. Every person convicted of any of the offenses specified in the five preceding sections, shall, in addition to the punishments therein severally prescribed, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the United States, but nothing in these sections shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he might belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he offers to vote.

The foregoing enactments would seem sufficient to prevent military interference with the elections; but the last Congress, to prevent all apprehension of such interference, added to this body of law, section 15 of the act entitled an act making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes, approved June, 1878, and which is as follows:

Sec. 15. From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise for the purpose of executing laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress, and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section, and any person willfully violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

This act passed the Senate after a full consideration without a single vote recorded against it on its final passage, and by a majority of more than two-thirds was concurred in by the House. The purpose of the section quoted was stated in the Senate by one of its supporters as follows:

Therefore, I hope, without getting into any controversy about the past, but acting wisely for the future, we shall take away the idea that the army can be used by the general or special deputy marshal, or any marshal, merely for election purposes, or posse, ordering them about the polls or ordering them anywhere else when there is no election going on to prevent disorders or suppress disturbances that should be suppressed by peace officers of the State, or if they must bring others to their aid, they should summon unorganized citizens and should not summon officers and men of the army as a posse comitatus to quell disorders and thus get up a feeling which will be disastrous to peace among the people of the country. In the House the object of the act of 1878 was stated by the gentleman who had it in charge in similar terms. He said: "But these are all minor points, and insignificant points compared with the great principle which was incorporated by the House in the bill in reference to the use of armed men in peace. The Senate had already included what they called, and what we might accept as a principle, but they had stricken out the word "expressly," so that the army might be used in all cases where implied authority might be inferred. The House Committee planted themselves firmly upon the doctrine that rather than yield this fundamental principle for which for three years this House had struggled they would allow the bill to fail, notwithstanding these forms that we had secured regarding these reforms, were of but little consequence alongside of the great principle that the army of the United States in time of peace should be under the control of Congress and obedient to its laws. After a long time and protracted negotiation the Senate Committee have conceded the principle in all its length and breadth, including the penalty, which the Senate has stricken out.—We bring you back, therefore, the report, with the alteration of a single word, which lawyers assure me is proper to be made, restoring to this bill the principle for which we have contended so long and which is so vital to secure the rights and liberties of the people. Thus have we this day secured to the people of this country the same great protection against a standing army which cost a struggle of two hundred years for the Commons of England to secure for the British people.

From this brief review of the subject it sufficiently appears that under existing laws there can be no military interference with elections. No case of such interference has in fact occurred since the passage of the act last referred to.—No officer of the United States has appeared under orders at any place of election in any State. No complaint of the presence of troops has been made in any quarter. It may, therefore, be confidently said that there is no necessity for the enactment of section 6 of the bill before me to prevent military interference at elections. The laws already in force are all that is required for that end.

But that part of section 6 which is significant and vitally important is that which, if adopted, will deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all power to keep peace at Congressional elections.

Congressional elections in every district is a very important cause are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. In each State every political party is entitled to a share of power conferred by legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law to cast one uninfluenced ballot, and to have that ballot honestly counted, so long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal. Practically, as well as formally, submission to suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and departments of the government feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. Two provisions of the constitution authorize legislation by Congress for the regulation Congressional elections. Section 4, article 1 of the constitution declares: The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations except as to the time of choosing Senators.

The fifth amendment of the constitution reads as follows:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Supreme Court has held that this amendment invests citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right the court declares to be an exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, prior of previous condition of servitude. The power of Congress to protect this right by appropriate legislation is expressly affirmed by the court. National legislation to provide safeguards for free and honest elections is necessary as experience has shown, not only to secure the right to vote to the enfranchised race at the South, but also to prevent fraudulent voting in large cities of the North. Congress has therefore exercised the power conferred by the constitution, and enacted certain laws to prevent discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and to punish fraud, violence and intimidation at Federal elections.

Attention is called to section 2004 of the revised statutes, which guarantees to all citizens the right to vote without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sections 2,005 and 2,008, which guarantee to all citizens an equal opportunity, without discrimination, perform all acts required by law as a *pre requisite* or qualification for voting.

Section 2,022 authorizes the United States Marshal and deputies to keep the peace and preserve order at the Federal elections.

Section 2,024, which expressly authorizes the United States Marshals and deputies to summon a *posse comitatus* whenever they or any of them are forcibly resisted in the execution of their duties under the law, are prevented from executing their duties by a violation of section 5,532, which provides for the punishment of crime by interfering with the supervisors of election and deputy marshals in the discharge of their duties at the election of Representatives in Congress.

These are some of the laws on this subject which it is the duty of the executive department to enforce. The intent and effect of the 6th section of this bill is to prohibit all civil officers of the United States under penalty of fine and imprisonment from employing any adequate civil force for this purpose at the place where their enforcement is most necessary, namely, at the places where Congressional elections are held. Among the most valuable enactments to which I have referred are those which protect supervisors of federal elections in the discharge of their duties at the polls. If the pending legislation should become a law, there is no power vested in any officer of the Government to protect from violence officers of the United States engaged in the discharge of their duties. Their rights and duties under the new law will remain but the National Government will be powerless to enforce its own statutes. States may employ both the military and civil power to keep peace and to enforce laws at State elections. It is now proposed to deny the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect national elections. No sufficient reason has been given for this discrimination in favor of State and against national authority. If well-founded objections exist against the present national election laws all good citizens should unite in their amendment. The law providing safe-guards of elections should be impartial, just and efficient; they should, if possible, be as non-partisan and fair in their operation that the minority, the party out of power, will have no just grounds to complain. The present laws have in practice unquestionably conduced to the prevention of fraud and violence at elections. In several States members of different political parties have applied for the safeguards which they furnish. It is the right and duty of the National Government to enact and enforce laws which will secure free and fair Congressional elections. The laws now in force should not be repealed except in connection with the enactment of measures which will better accomplish that important end. Believing that section 6 of the bill before me will weaken, if it does not altogether take away the power of the National Government to protect the federal elections by the civil authorities, I am forced to the conclusion that it ought not to receive my approval. This section is, however, not presented to me as a separate and independent measure, but is, as has been stated, attached to the bill making the usual annual appropriations for the support of the army.

It makes a vital change in the election laws of the country which is in no way connected with the use of the army. It prohibits, under heavy penalties, any person engaged in the civil service of the United States from having any power at the place of any election prepared to preserve order, to make arrests, to keep the peace, or in any manner to enforce laws. This is altogether foreign to the purpose of an army appropriation bill. The practice of tacking to an appropriation bill measures not pertinent to such bill did not prevail until more than forty years after the adoption of the constitution. It has become a common practice, and all parties when in power have adopted it. Many abuses and a great waste of public money in this way have crept into appropriation bills. The public opinion of the country is against it. States which have recently adopted constitutions have generally provided a remedy for the evil by enacting that no law shall contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The constitutions of more than half of the States contain substantially this provision. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the Government and to the true principles of legislation which requires that every measure shall stand or fall according to its own merits. If it were understood that to attach to an appropriation a measure irrelevant to the general object of the bill would imperil and probably prevent its final passage and approval, a valuable reform in the parliamentary practice of Congress would be accomplished. The best justification offered for attaching irrelevant riders to appropriation bills is that it is done for convenience sake to facilitate the passage of measures deemed expedient by all branches of the government which participate in legislation. It cannot be claimed that there is any such reason for attaching this amendment of election laws to the army appropriation bill. The history of the measure contradicts this assumption. The majority of the House in the last Congress was in favor of section 6 of this bill. It was known that a majority of the Senate was opposed to it and that as a separate measure it could not be adopted.

It was attached to the bill to compel the Senate to assent to it. It was plainly announced to the Senate that the army appropriation bill would not be allowed to pass unless the proposed amendments to the election laws were adopted with it. The Senate refused to assent to the bill on account of this irrelevant section. Congress thereupon adjourned without passing an appropriation bill for the army and the present extra session became necessary to furnish means to carry on the government.

The ground upon which the action of the House is defended has been distinctly stated by many of its advocates. The week before the close of the last session the doctrine in question was stated by one of its ablest defenders as follows. (Here follows extracts from recent debate in Congress.)

That a question of the gravest magnitude, and new in this country, was raised by this course of procedure, was fully recognized also by its defenders in the Senate. It was said by a distinguished Senator (Here follows a long excerpt from the debate). Upon the assembling of this Congress, in pursuance of the call for an extra session, which was made necessary by the failure of the Forty-Fifth Congress to make the needful appropriations for the support of the Government, the question was presented whether the attempt made in the last Congress, to engraft by the construction of a new principle upon the constitution, should be persisted in or not; this Congress has ample opportunity and time to pass the appropriation bills, and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon in separate bills by the usually orderly methods of proceedings, but a majority of both Houses have deemed it wise to adhere to the principle asserted and maintained in the last Congress by a majority in the House. That principle is that the House has the sole right to originate bills for raising revenue and therefore has a right to withhold appropriation upon which the existence of the Government may depend unless the Senate and President shall give their assent to any legislation which the House may see fit to attach to appropriation bills.

To establish this principle is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions. Various departments of the government and the army and navy are established by the Constitution or by laws passed in pursuance thereof. Their duties are clearly defined, and their support carefully provided for by law. The money required for this purpose has been collected from the people and is now in the treasury, ready to be paid out as soon as the appropriation bills are passed. Public money will accumulate in the treasury. It was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that any single branch of the United States Government should have power to dictate the conditions upon which the treasure should be applied to the purposes for which it was collected. Any such intention, if it had been entertained, should have been plainly expressed in the Constitution. That the majority of the Senate now concurs in the claim of the House and adds to the gravity of the situation, does not alter the question at issue. The new doctrine if maintained, will result in the consolidation of unchecked and despotic power in the House.

A bare majority of the House will become the government. The executive will no longer be what the framers of the constitution intended, an equal and independent branch of the government. It is clearly the constitutional duty of the President to exercise his discretion and judgment upon all bills presented to him, without constraint from any other branch of the government. To say that a majority of either or both Houses may insist on the approval of a bill, under the penalty of stopping all the operations of the government for want of necessary supplies, is to deny to the Executive that share of the legislative power plainly conferred by the second section of the seventh article of the Constitution. It strikes from the Constitution the qualified negative of the President. It is said this should be done because it is a peculiar function of the House to represent the will of the people, but no single branch or department of the government has the exclusive authority to speak for the American people.

The most authentic and solemn expression of their will is contained in the Constitution. By that Constitution they have ordained and established a government whose powers are distributed among co-ordinate branches, which as far as possible consistently with harmonious co-operation, are absolutely independent of each other. The people of the country are unwilling to see the supremacy of the Constitution replaced by the omnipotence of any department of government. The enactment of this bill into a law will establish a precedent which will tend to destroy the equal independence of several branches of the government.—Its principle places not merely the Senate and executive, but the Judiciary also, under the coercive dictation of the House. The House alone will be the judge of what constitutes a grievance, and also of the means and measures of redress. An act of Congress to protect elections is now the grievance complained of.

But the House may, on the same principle, determine that any other act of Congress, a treaty made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, nomination or appointment to office, or that a decision or opinion of the Supreme Court is a grievance, and that the measure of redress is to withhold the appropriations required for the support of the offending branch of the government.

Believing this bill is a dangerous violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, I am compelled to return it to the House, in which it originated, without my approval. The qualified negative with which the Constitution invests the President is a trust which involves a duty which I cannot decline to perform. With a firm and conscientious purpose to do what I can to preserve unimpaired the constitutional powers and equal independence, not merely of the Executive but of every branch of the government which will be imperilled by the adoption of the principle of this bill, I desire earnestly to urge upon the House to return to the wise and wholesome usages of the earlier days of the Republic, which excluded from an appropriation bill irrelevant legislation. By this course you will inaugurate an important reform in the method of congressional legislation. Your action will be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the constitution and the patriotic sentiment of nationality, which is their first support, and you will restore to the country that feeling of confidence, security and repose which are so essential to the prosperity of all of our fellow citizens.

[Signed] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

How to be Beautiful.

Many hundred thousand dollars are annually expended by ladies for "artificial appliances to hide the shrunken and wasted form, or the sallow skin, blotches, or liver spots, which are due to female weakness, dyspepsia, torpid liver, and constipation. If a small per cent. of this sum were invested in Dr. Pierce's favorite Prescription, ladies would soon *really* be what they now seem to be. It radically corrects those weaknesses and diseases upon which debility and emaciation depend. It cures dyspepsia by toning up the system, and when used in connection with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, speedily overcomes all irregularities of the liver and bowels.—No "blooms of youth," no "beautifiers of the complexion," can impart such permanent beauty of face and form as Dr. Pierce's health-giving Favorite Prescription.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Malaria, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. Sugar-coated; mailed on receipt of price. "Wm. Wright, Philo." 17-year Druggist will not supply agents or dealers. Sold by Harris, Keller & Co. 70 N. 4th St., Phila. 15-23 y1

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. L. Gutteau & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Sheets," also repairing and gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 205 MAIN ST.—UP DOOR OR BALCONY.

W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING

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FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,

TEA and COFFEE CANS,

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and

STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

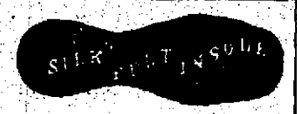
GEO. W. KING.

HAIR DRESSING

By Mrs. Jane Lucas. Any thing in this line will be promptly and carefully attended to.

HAIR JEWELRY,

Miss Nell Lucas, during her absence, has been instructed by a first-class hair-jeweler of Cortland, N. Y., and is now prepared to make ladies' and gents' hair chains, necklaces, &c. 17-4m.



Composed of Wool and Silk. Felted together with the Silk next to the foot. A sure relief for RHEUMATISM and proof against COLD and DAMP FEET. Many a cold and the accompanying misery prevented by using these goods. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 75 cts. State size of shoe worn, and if for Gent, Lady or Child.

Canvassers and Agents do well with these goods.

D. W. JOHNSON,

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SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

PINE and HEMLOCK

BUILDING TIMBER,

FLOORING,

SIDING,

SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

House Built Extra.

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Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties furnished at reasonable rates.

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MERCHANT TAILOR

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Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

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Pay time to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see me when that suits.

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HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an Elegant Line of

SPRING GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

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That cannot fail to please. Also a large assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.

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SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

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THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

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DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

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Regardless of Cost.

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

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THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

will be paid for any case of Dyspepsia that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bottle or bottles are not removed beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is the greatest of all Vegetable Tonics. Harris, Keller & Co., Druggists and Chemists, 70 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa., are the sole proprietors and manufacturers of the VIGORENE, and the only persons who have the secret of its manufacture. It is a Vegetable Extract, obtained by chemical process from certain roots, herbs and barks found growing in the forests of California, and is a sure and speedy cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Malaria, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys or Nervous System. It is unsurpassed as a Blood Purifier, and will eradicate from the system all poisonous matter, whether the result of Mercurial disease or Blood Poison. It is also a most wonderful remedy for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and for all diseases that require the use of a Tonic. It is pleasant to the taste, and is the only Tonic that will not blacken the teeth. It is the only Tonic that will not cause headache, or make the patient nervous or irritable. It is the only Tonic that will not cause constipation. It is the only Tonic that will not cause sleeplessness. It is the only Tonic that will not cause dizziness. It is the only Tonic that will not cause nausea. It is the only Tonic that will not cause vomiting. It is the only Tonic that will not cause diarrhea. It is the only Tonic that will not cause dysentery. It is the only Tonic that will not cause cholera. It is the only Tonic that will not cause yellow fever. It is the only Tonic that will not cause typhoid fever. It is the only Tonic that will not cause malaria. It is the only Tonic that will not cause ague. It is the only Tonic that will not cause fever and ague. It is the only Tonic that will not cause intermittent fever. It is the only Tonic that will not cause remittent fever. It is the only Tonic that will not cause bilious fever. It is the only Tonic that will not cause scarlet fever. It is the only Tonic that will not cause measles. It is the only Tonic that will not cause whooping cough. It is the only Tonic that will not cause croup. It is the only Tonic that will not cause diphtheria. It is the only Tonic that will not cause mumps. It is the only Tonic that will not cause chicken pox. It is the only Tonic that will not cause smallpox. It is the only Tonic that will not cause cowpox. It is the only Tonic that will not cause vaccination. It is the only Tonic that will not cause inoculation. It is the only Tonic that will not cause immunization. It is the only Tonic that will not cause protection. It is the only Tonic that will not cause prevention. It is the only Tonic that will not cause cure. It is the only Tonic that will not cause relief. It is the only Tonic that will not cause recovery. It is the only Tonic that will not cause restoration. 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THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

In a tedious or suppressed cough in the system of the GREAT REMEDY. If your any suffering from BRONCHIAL ATTACKS, COUGHS, or INFLUENZA, EXPECTORATION, and SMALL BREATH, HOARSENESS, SORENESS or SEVERE BREATHS, or any disorder arising from STOMACH ILLNESS, give a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle. Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Peddlers. Does medicine and purifies the blood. Does medicine

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., May 1, 1879.

Lodge Directory.
A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 322, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. White, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.
DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judges.—C. P. Wilcox, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. A. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Bartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—James R. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, M. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.
County Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—H. L. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess. S. J. Gifford.
Asst Burgess.—H. S. Bartwell.
Council.—I. B. Gleason, S Gorton, A. R. Armstrong, Carl Schoen, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.
Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, B. D. Hamlin, S. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.
Justices.—J. M Smith P Ford
Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. E. Bartwell, A. R. Armstrong.
Poormasters.—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.
Judges of Elections.—S. Pattison.
Inspectors.—Robert Wilson, George Brownell.
Assessor.—G. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors.—A. R. Armstrong, William Ramer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. An adjourned meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county accts in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from SCHICHT & SAGER the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

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done with neatness and dispatch. A full line of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

always on hand.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-nd-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. ff

—Timothy and clover seed at W. D. Gallup's.

—W. D. Gallup has just received a large stock of boots and shoes.

—Do not forget the Grand Concert to-morrow evening.

—There is some talk of another hotel being built in this borough.

—If you want a good pair of shoes or boots, go to J. P. Wendel's.

—A large force of carpenters are at work on the improvements of the Bennett House.

—An exchange says they are mining and shipping about 500 or 600 tons of coal per day at Antrim.

—Gen. G. J. Magee, Austin Lathrop, Jr., of Corning, and several friends, are now on a trip to California.

—James Carr, formerly of Wellsville, has been appointed station agent at Summit City, on the Kendall and Eldred railroad.

—The Commissioners of Lycoming county have reduced the price paid for board of prisoners to thirty-five cents per week each.

—C. H. Robbins, formerly of this village, is extensively engaged in oil operations on Cole Creek, near Duke Center. —*Wellsville Democrat.*

—A shoemaker in Northampton county is original in his idea of a champion. He proposes a pegging match, in which he will drive ten thousand pegs in ten hours.

—The Buffalo *Express* has resumed the publication of its excellent Saturday Supplement. By the way, the *Express* is the ablest, brightest and best paper published in Buffalo.

—The proprietor of the Bennett House is not only raising a new mansard roof, but on Thursday he raised the price of board to regular boarders, and the latter think the d—l is being raised generally.

—An act to provide for the fixing of compensation to be paid for keeping and maintaining prisoners committed to the jails of the several counties of the State has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

—J. P. Wendel has the largest assortment of boots and shoes in town.

—The new daily Olean *Times* seems to be a thrifty and robust child. May it live long and prosper.

—It is stated that Hon. L. Emery, Jr. will leave Harrisburg for Florida at the close of the session.

—The Herdic House at Williamsport has changed hands and will hereafter be known as the Park House.

—Wesley Gifford is still limping about. The rheumatism hates to let go when it once takes hold of a fellow.

—Look at those Oil Stoves at Sprague's. They are economical, neat and convenient, and a good thing for fifty-cent oil.

—The walking match at Eldred between the rival editors netted to the school fund of the place the enormous sum of $1.50.—Bradford *Star.*

—The new printing office building completely shuts John Mullin's blacksmith shop from view of the outside world. But says he proposes to come out to the line.

—Geo. W. King, our accommodating milk-man, wishes us to notify his patrons that from this date until further notice he will deliver milk twice a day excepting on Sundays.

—Hon. W. S. Bunnell and Treasurer W. D. Gallup, accompanied by their wives, have been in the city for several days. The purpose of their visit is recreation and the purchase of Spring goods.

—The *Derrick* opposes the oil tax and advocates the rig tax. The *Era* opposes both. Both papers are owned and edited by Longwell & Co. It must be very wearing upon that firm to continue such a straddle.

—Sportsmen will do well to bear in mind that it is against the law to kill blue birds, swallows, robbins, or any other insectivorous birds at any season.—The penalty for violating this law is five dollars for each offence.

—A number of thrifty maples have been set out about the new Episcopal Church lot. We understand that $1300 have been subscribed toward the new church building and that the work will be commenced at once.

—If you want a good nice No. 1 Timothy or clover seed, go to J. P. Wendel's.

—Ex-Burgess Fisher, of Tarport, with Col. A. I. Wilcox called upon us Tuesday. Mr. Fisher is so unfortunate as to be on the defaulting tax collector Enob's bond to the county, and it naturally anxious to know how this thing is coming out.

—Brother Hughes has extensively advertised for sale either one of his two papers—the Port Allegany *Reporter* or Eldred *Express*. Here is a chance for the balance of the boys who imagine that the sure road to fortune is to start a newspaper in McKean county.

—If the party who walked off with three copies of Scribner's Magazine, from a quantity of them lying on a table in this office in readiness to be sent to the binder, will return them at once no questions will be asked, and we will know whom to keep watch of after this when we have anything valuable lying about loose.

—Henry Lathrop was arrested yesterday for keeping a gambling house—the first instance, if we recollect, of any complaint being made in this region. The complaint was made before Judge Ward, and the accused waived examination, giving bail to appear before the Court of Quarter Sessions at its next term.—*Era.*

—If you want a right nice *fancy* shoe, go to J. P. Wendel's.

—Two of our village eighteen-year-old youngsters of pugilistic propensities had a little unpleasantness between them this morning, and settled it after the manner of the heroes of the prize ring by a square knock down. When both were sufficiently punished the umpire made them go home and wash up.

—A queer blunder occurred in one of the Elmira churches upon the occasion of the christening a babe a few Sundays ago. In the confusion of the moment the clergyman mistook the name and baptized the "little precious" as William Henry, when, as the clown said, "it wasn't that kind of a cat." It was a girl. Some days afterward the mistake was rectified by the clergyman undoing his work and doing it over again, so the dear child will not go through life as Miss Bill or Miss Hank.

—After paying cash or its equivalent for a valuable publication, of high price, it is pleasant for one to be deprived of its use every few weeks because of its being picked up and taken from the house or office to which it has been addressed. Printing offices are especially infested by sharks who never pay a cent for their reading matter, and who are not satisfied with lounging about the place two or three hours a day and flinging papers, books, etc., about promiscuously. Editors do not object to their friends calling and perusing their exchanges, but they are opposed to the too common practice of "bagging" off papers and magazines without their consent to do so.

—We have handed all the McKean County papers in vain to find out when Andrew Tracy is to be hung. In the various printed reports, some of which assumed to give the language of the sentence, no date was given.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

The above was no doubt intended for a very good hit, in a quiet way, upon the enterprise of the McKean county press. The newspapers of McKean are of course influential and unquestionably a power in the land, but they have not the authority to fix the day upon which the sentence of hanging shall be carried out, and our friend of the *Reporter* will learn by stepping over the line and questioning any Potter County "buckwheat" that neither does the court fix the day. The court sentences and the Governor issues his warrant to the Sheriff fixing the day. As soon as the day is appointed you shall know all about it, Barnes.

Correction.

In our copy of the record of the proceedings in the Uzza Robbins case in our last issue we stated through a misunderstanding that the reason of conclusion of the sentence being so suddenly broken off was that the Clerk was overcome by his emotions. If we had said the court instead of the clerk it would have been correct.

Wanted.

Two or three good teamsters at the Brookston Tannery,

BROOKSTON, FOREST CO., PA.

Notice to Patrons.

Many of my customers have in their possession pie-plates belonging to me. Those who have, will greatly oblige me by returning them to my store at their earliest convenience as I need the use of them very much.

M. H. PICARD.

May 1, 1879—w3.

About Furniture.

Those of our people who contemplate investing in furniture of any description for their houses this spring, will be interested in the new advertisement of Albert Best & Co., in another column. This firm has gained great popularity in this section within the past few years by honest, upright and square dealing and by being able to sell a better article below the prices of other Buffalo dealers. Now that they are determined to close out their stock there could be no better time or place to get good bargains in the line of furniture. Read the advertisement and govern yourselves accordingly.

The Grand Concert.

The "Ten Days of Song" under charge of Prof. Peck will close with a grand concert given by the entire class at the M. E. church to-morrow evening. Concerts by home talent are invariably a success in this place, and there is every reason to believe that the coming one will be in every respect equal to any preceding ones. The Professor has a large class numbering among its members the best voices in our midst. He has given the class diligent and thorough training, and our citizens can anticipate a rare musical treat at the closing concert. The church will no doubt be crowded to its fullest capacity.

000.

New Time Table.

Arrangements are being made for issuing a new time table as the McKean & Buffalo railroad that will accommodate the increasing travel to and from this place. By the new schedule, the outlines of which have been given us by Supt. Godden, parties from Bradford can visit Smethport in the morning and return at night or vice versa, and Smethport people can go to Bradford in the morning and return at night, or can go to Buffalo and return the same day having several hours to spare in the city. When the new schedule goes into effect, which will be in a few days probably, our friends in Bradford or elsewhere will have no cause to complain that Smethport is difficult of access.

Railroad Matters.

We hoped to be able to say something definite in regard to local railroad matters in this issue, but as yet there is nothing certainly decided upon. A number of influential gentlemen of this place met the officials of the K. & E. road in Buffalo last week by appointment to discuss the matter. The result of the conference was simply a postponement of the project for a time. The railroad men coincided in the views of the local committee (if such it might be termed) but thought it advisable to await active operations until the direction and extent of the Cole Creek district was more definitely known. Thus the matter stands at the present. There are rumors of other projects, but they are as yet mere rumors.

Cole Creek.

On the first day of April there were eight rigs up and building and three wells drilling. Yesterday's report shows a marked increase, there being two wells completed, one in the sand, fourteen rigs up and building, including three on South Cole Creek and seven drilling wells. The wells finished were Sumner, Pratt, Filkins & Co., on the Geary farm, which is estimated to be doing fifty barrels, and Sawyer & Bolle's, on the Western Rew farm, doing fifty barrels. The Johnson, Hyde & Rich well, on the Eastern Rew farm, was said to have been drilled through the sand and torpedoed, the owners claiming it to be a duster. The well, however, has not been torpedoed, and indications go to prove that it was never drilled through the sand. Work has been suspended for a week and when last heard from there was over 300 feet of oil in the hole.

Twenty rods south of the above well the Queen City Oil Co. have a well down 1,050 feet on the Mantz farm, and are bouncing the drill at a rapid rate, notwithstanding the discouraging (?) results of the Rew well.—*Era of this morning.*

The Gray Brothers have leased 200 acres of prospective oil lands on the south branch of Cole Creek. One half of the lease is situated on warrant 2,969 and the remainder on the western half of warrant 3,879. At an early day they will make a test in this locality.

A Fresh Insult.

We do not know who or what has control of the mail transportation of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad; whether it is managed by fish, fowl or fish, man, woman or mermaid, is an unsolved mystery. Certain it is the people depending upon that road for mail communication have suffered more insults from the P.O. Department than common humanity should be called upon to endure. A fresh insult has now been added by again ordering the suspension of the service of a mail messenger. If this is done because of a lack of sufficient appropriation we have the Confederate Brigadiers of Congress to thank for the situation. But we surmise that the reason is the want of a sufficient understanding of the situation on the part of those officials whose duty it is to thoroughly understand it. In either case it is an outrage. The line is to be sure a short one, but an immense amount of mail is shipped over the line every day, and a mail messenger is as much of a necessity as are the mail bags. The amount of mail carried over the line and received and sent from the Smethport office is increasing every day, and bids fair on account of local developments and increasing business to be doubled during the coming season. The service if decently rendered cannot dispense with a messenger, and we presume after the public has suffered untold inconvenience and vexation our Rip Van Winkle Post Office Department will at last wake up to a sense of this fact.

A Pleasant Wedding.

April 29, 1879.

The marriage of Miss Maggie McCabe and Mr. J. Regan took place at the Catholic church, in Smethport, on Tuesday morning of last week, and was attended by a large number of friends. Rev. Father Smith performed the marriage ceremony in a very becoming and impressive manner, after which the happy couple received the usual congratulations, then returned to the residence of the bride's father where they sat down to an elegant breakfast.

Mr. and Mrs. Regan left for Buffalo by the afternoon train. They were intending visiting Niagara Falls, then return by the way of Erie to their home at Crossingville in Crawford county. Maggie carries with her the wish of the writer combined with those of a host of friends for continued happiness and prosperity.

MARY McK.

Giving the Grip.

Some young men in a town not Batavia, N. Y., having "cut up" one night to the detriment of certain windows and bell-pulls, were lodged in the calaboose, and in due time next morning confronted before a police magistrate who fined them $5 each, and no admonition. One of these foolishly remarked:

"Judge, I was in hope that you would remember me; I belong to the same lodge with you!"

The Judge, apparently surprised, replied with brotherly sympathy:

"Ah! is it so? Truly, this is Brother ——! I did not recognise you! Excuse me for my dullness. Yes, we are brother Masons, and I should have thought of that. Mr. Clerk, fine our Brother —— ten dollars. Being a Mason he knows the rules of propriety better than other men. Fine him ten dollars. You will pay the clerk, Brother——! Good morning, brother. Call the next case."

The Economist Oil Stove.

Any new and useful invention in the hardware and house furnishing line can with reasonable certainty be found at Sprague's hardware store. He has sufficient enterprise to take his chances on the sale of new appliances and thus give his customers the benefit of their use if they are good for anything. The latest novelty which he has to show is The Economist Oil Stove. It is an arrangement that at the first glance commends itself to every one, especially to the housewife whose principal and most dreaded occupation during the hot days of summer is to bake herself over a hot stove in the labor of cooking and ironing. The oil stove is a single or double or treble or quadruple stove, as the purchaser may desire. The single stove contains underneath a reservoir for oil supplied with two wide wicks, which when lighted will heat the teakettle, a pair of sadirons, or cook a meal of victuals in the time that it would take to get a fire started in an ordinary cook-stove. The stove is a neat and ornamental utensil, and can be easily carried about and placed wherever desired. A gallon or two of oil with one of these stoves will accomplish all that a cord of wood will with one of the old cookstoves, and will not heat up the entire room in the house. The many advantages of their use, in comfort, economy and cleanliness, must be apparent to every one who examines, and can be better understood by an examination than by an extended newspaper article. Mr. Sprague has also a larger stock of general hardware and house-furnishing than he has ever carried, which he is able now by a reduction of his former heavy rent and insurance to sell cheaper than ever and below successful competition. You have only to call and examine goods and prices to be convinced.

Railroad Matters Again.

"The survey of the extension of the Foxburg, St. Petersburg and Clarion railroad to Kane will begin this morning.—*Bradford Era, April 21.*

The situation, as we understand it, is this. The Foxburg, St. Petersburg and Clarion railroad people propose extending the narrow gauge from Shippenville, via Tylersburg and Marlow, to Kane, under an assurance received by them that they will be met at Kane by a road leading thence to the Kinzua oil region, or farther.

Engineer White and party, expected at Nilson's, on Howard Hill, are the same persons who were driven off by the snow last winter. They are subordinates of Oliver Barnes, engineer of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad. The surveyors reported as running trylines on the East Clarion, above Johnsonburg, are probably a detachment of Barnes' force.

The public have Hon. C. B. Farley as their authority that the New York, Lake Erie and Western will be extended south from Alton to the Low Grade railroad as soon as the weather permits work. But they are undecided what route to adopt for that purpose. The East Clarion (Seven Mile run) route, that by Johnson's run, and the West Clarion Wilcox or St. John's route, are all pressed by parties diversely interested. The Wilcox route, if adopted, would pass only about eight miles from Kane.

A responsible gentleman is reported to have urged the management of the New York, Lake Erie and Western not to delay constructing so much of the proposed extension of their railroad as is needed for the oil business, proposing to them that, if they will complete it as far as Howard Hill this summer, he will guarantee their being met there by a rail from Kane. This would give the New York, Lake Erie & Western at the utmost but eight miles to build to connect with the Foxburg, St. Petersburg & Clarion at Kane.

It is understood that the president and directors of the New York, Lake Erie & Western have this offer under consideration.

Lastly. Our own citizens are in the field to ensure the road being built where it will be most to the advantage of the Kanesholm and Howard Hill settlements and to prevent the best ground from being taken up by irresponsible parties, with a view to speculation, and not to the actual construction of the road. In their chartered capacity as the BIG-LEVEL RAILROAD COMPANY, it is their intention to afford every encouragement to legitimate enterprise, but to protect themselves against favoritism and monopoly. They intend to think themselves as much as any strangers—until the contrary is proved.—*Kane Blade.*

The Tidewater Line.

There has been a great deal of speculative opinion going on as to the effect of the Tidewater Line on the petroleum trade. The entire body of producers except the few who are held down by Standard influence regard it as deliverance from bondage. The speculators are somewhat divided in their views, but the great majority agree with the producers, while two-thirds of the minority are employed on a salary or commission as brokers for the Standard, and feel interested in maintaining the cause of their masters. These latter allege that if the oil blockade is opened and five millions of barrels are suddenly let out to the world there must be a great decline in the value of crude. Their allegations when carefully considered are as false as the forged titles against the Tidewater Line in Potter county.

The Tidewater line will immediately, when it commences to run, abolish the *rebate of sixty-five cents* per barrel on oil, and thus supply to the world all the oil it wants at nearly half of what consumers paid for it under the monopoly without lowering the price one cent per barrel on the producer.

Thus we see that the world will get its oil 65 cents a barrel on crude less than before, without reducing the price on producers. The stocks on hand being scarcely sufficient to supply the trade for five months, the sixty-five cents rebate, would, on a square open market be divided between producers and consumers.—This would raise the price for producers above one dollar per barrel, and lower it to consumers over forty cents per barrel. There would follow a very rapid increase on consumption caused by rival competitors supplying a better article of refined and each one using his best endeavors to increase his portion of the trade. The Standard monopoly has had already a fair trial, which resulted in a verdict of universal condemnation from Europe that threatens the destruction of the business. The Tidewater Line, by opening the market, will again establish public confidence and show to the world that we are determined to abolish monopoly and rule the trade on an honest basis.—Consumers and producers will be mutually benefitted when the Tidewater opens the iron door.—*Bradford Blaze.*

The Canal Railroad.

After months of waiting, the Canal Committee have agreed to report Mr. Wakely's bill, which provides for granting the banks and princes of the Genesee Valley Canal for railroad purposes.—There is no doubt but that the bill will become a law if it is reached in time and our people may rest assured that Mr. Wakely will exert himself to the utmost to bring about this result.—Constantly misrepresented by certain parties who expected to make money out of the project, even at the sacrifice of the people, Mr. Wakely has moved forward, hampered at every step, to accomplish the great work which he had determined to perform. Early in the session, under the advice of the late Hon. M. H. Champlin, he introduced in the Assembly a bill providing for a railroad from Cuba to Mt. Morris. Up to this time the Erie road had declared that it would build a road only between these points, and not a living soul residing on the line had lifted a finger or could be induced to give aid to the proposed project. From the start Mr. Wakely has expressed a willingness and a desire to modify his bill so that it would include the whole or any part of the line between Rochester and any point south beyond Cuba if the people desired, provided that it was not so modified that the short line between Mt. Morris and Cuba should be made the means by which the whole line must be built, so that if the whole line was not built the short line should fail.

When the committee, several weeks ago, visited Albany, Mr. Wakely proposed substantially the bill which the Canal Committee has now agreed to report, but it was not then thought best to attempt it. Later events, however, have led the people along the whole line to believe that his proposition was not only the best thing, but the right one, and as a result the committee lately at Albany, composed of gentlemen from every point on the whole line, unanimously agreed to adopt the line of action proposed by Mr. Wakely.

Just as we go to press we learn that Mr. Wakely has succeeded in getting our railroad bill reported in the House. The Canal Committee on Thursday of last week directed its chairman to report the bill, but owing to the great press of business, the order under which reports are made has not been taken up since that time, and probably will not be for several days to come.—*Cuba Patriot.*

The New Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Secretary of Internal Affairs Dunkel, after giving a six months' consideration to 700 applications for positions in his department, and reading 4,000 letters, petitions and endorsements of applicants, announces his roster of appointees as follows:

Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs—Lucius Rogers, of McKean.
Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Miles S. Humphreys, of Allegheny.
Chief Draughtsman—H. B. Lehman, of Lebanon.
Clerks—George W. Carry, of Philada.
James T. Brown, of Philadelphia.
G. A. Eckert, of of Northampton.
G. A. Glenn, of Schuylkill.
William B. Huston, of Delaware.
John H. Gardiner, of Philadelphia.
Howard L. Johnson, of Philadelphia.
John R. Hahn, of Philadelphia.
Isaac W. Haynes, of Philadelphia.
John B. Agnew, of Forest.
Jasper Onslow, of Allegheny.
Geo. W. Harner, of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Patterson, of Juniata.
J. E. McKahn, of Blair.
Messengers—Edward Usilton, of Philadelphia; T. W. Black, of Luzerne.
Watchman—William Patton, of Philadelphia.

Secretary Dunkel will file his bond, which calls for $10,000, on Monday or Tuesday, and the oath of office will be administered on the morning of the 6th of May. Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, J. Simpson Africa, will be retained in his position until after the adjournment of the Senate, when Captain Rogers, who is now Journal Clerk of the Senate, will assume the duties of Deputy Secretary. Several of the clerks in the department will be retained for four or five weeks, at the request of the new Secretary. Among Secretary Dunkel's henchmen are General Collis and James McManes.—*Phila. Republic of the 27th ult.*

MARRIED.

PROVIN—TAYLOR.—At the residence of W. S. Moore, in Farmers Valley, on Wednesday, April 24, 1879, by Rev. S. A. Williams, Mr. A. L. PROVIN and Miss NELLIE J. TAYLOR, both of Farmers Valley.

BAYER—SMITH.—In Smethport, April 29, 1879, by G. M. Smith, Esq., Mr. George P. Bayer, of Norwich township, and Miss M. A. Smith, of Keating.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Hamilton's Oriental Balm,

Or *Magical Beautifier*, removes all pimples, freckles, and skin blemishes, and gives a clear, transparent complexion, while its naturalness of operation is such that the use of a cosmetic is not suspected. It is the only preparation that meets the wants of refined ladies. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Worms! Worms!!

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. In children worms are indicated by paleness, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth, starting in sleep, irregular appetite, bad breath, swelled upper lip, and other symptoms. Get a box of *Fahnestock's Worm Candies or Lozenges*. They are a safe, pleasant and effectual remedy.—Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

A Common Mistake.

To consider as consumption what is really an affection of the liver. To keep your liver healthy and your blood pure and thus avoid many distressing complaints use *Fahnestock's Great Blood and Liver Purifier*. It cures sick and nervous headache, and indigestion, and removes all unhealthy bilious secretions of the stomach and bowels. For costiveness no medicine is so effectual; also for bad breath, sour stomach, etc. *A positive guarantee of no cure, no pay.* Price per bottle, $1; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport.

The Hum:n Locomotive

Should be carefully engineered, otherwise it may run off the track of life at any moment. To keep its delicate internal machinery in perfect trim, or put it in good working condition, use *Fahnestock's Dyspepsia Compound*. The tone and vigor which it imparts to the stomach, its appetizing effects, the relief it affords in headache, its anti-bilious properties and its superior merits as a general corrective, makes it the most valuable family medicine of the age. Price per bottle $1; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

Quite a common mistake is to consider as consumption what is really an affection of the liver and nerves, that may be readily cured by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nervo Tonic and his Cough Honey. Send for special circular on the St. Vitus Dance Specific.

LEGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution of the board of directors a meeting of the Stockholders of the Glass, Bradford & Warren Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Bingh. McKean county, Pa., on the 20th day of June, 1879, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of refunding the Capital Stock of said Company to $100,000.

C. CARY, Secretary.

OLEAN, N. Y., April 21, 1879. 21-6t

Notice of Appeal

For Bradford Township.

The Commissioners of McKean county will be in their office in Smethport on Thursday, the 8th day of May, to listen to appeals from the return of the Assessors of Bradford Township. All who consider themselves unjustly or wrongfully assessed in that township will be heard at that time, and their complaint respectfully considered.

By order of Commissioners.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

Assignment Notice.

In the matter of Joseph S. Story No. 4888—In Bankruptcy.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed an Assignee of the estate of Joseph S. Story, Smethport, in the county of McKean and district aforesaid. All parties indebted to said estate are hereby notified to call and settle the same with the undersigned.

IRVIN STONE,
Duke Center, Pa.

May 1, 1879—24-w3

In Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Reuben Priester, of McKean county, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court in Bankruptcy, to me given, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 2d day of June, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., before E. E. Woodward, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at Erie, Erie, Pennsylvania, to show cause if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

S. C. MCCARDLE, Clerk.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL, and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, April 18, 1879, and to me directed, for holding Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in Smethport, in said county, on Monday, the 19th day of May, 1879, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, April 18, 1879, and the 103d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

E. R. BARTWELL, Sheriff.

List of Traverse Jurors

Drawn for adjourned February Term to be held May 19, 1879.

Bradford Boro—Blackburn, H. G., Bowen, John, Brainard, S. E., Christensen, H. G., Husband, W. C., Johnson, A. K., Miller, Job, Rutherford, John, Stone, A. T.

Bradford Township—Brown, J. W., Davis, Ward W., Green, J. W., Miller, Charles, Wood, A., Walters, C.

Corydon—Bell, Charles

Corydon—Spencer, C. D.

Eldred—Miller, Waterbury.

Hamilton—Differderfer Andrew, Northrup John.

Hamlin—Hatsen, John.

Kendall Borough—Babbitt, J., Bennett, Charles, Gilmor, George, Gardiner, Col. G. Keating—Chadwick, Jere., Grimsby, W. F., Quirk, J. L., Stevens, A. A.

Liberty—Earl, A. F., Case, J. F.

Lafayette—Bartholomew, J. S., Farr, Solomon.

Sergeant—Hafner, Jacob.

Wetmore—Gillis, C. V., McDade, James, J. E. S. WHITE, A. ANDERSON, Jury Com'rs.

R. BARTWELL, Sheriff.

Trial List.

Adjourned February Term, commencing May 19, 1879.

1 W J Innis vs P A Tompleton
2 David J Dorsey DeBolis vs Emery, Palmerton & Co
3 L H Dailey vs Absalom Aswood Wm. H Wagner
4 T Bonaparte, Bush, Young, et al vs Hamilton & McCoy
5 Use Rasmussen ch's J Taylor dec'd, vs Readhead to use
6 Thomas Chesbro vs E F P Johnston
7 Pratt & Co vs Hutchinson & Morris
8 A T Barden vs Benj Knapp et al & Bradford Oil Co
9 Widow and heirs at law of Jos. F. Clark, dec'd vs Estate, widow, heirs, &c of A R Taylor, deceased
10 George H Lyon vs The Olean, Bradford & Warren R R Co
11 Albert Hadfield & W J Boyd vs Randall Chandler & A W Brainard
12 Farmers & Drovers vs George W Hinks
13 Hackstaff vs Rook, Rook & Lyon
14 Hannah James vs Lewis Emery et al as Emery Oil Co
15 Clark, Wilcox & Little vs The Olean, B & W R R Co
16 A T Kenell vs The O B & W R R Co
17 Geo M Welch vs " " "
18 Willoughby, Pemberton et al vs " "
19 Lafayette Kelley vs same
20 R E Richardson in Trust vs Hitchcock, Thornton et al
21 E E Schoonmaker vs Walker & Bodine
22 John F Wheeler vs Jas M. Bingham et al
23 Knapp's Creek Oil Co limited vs McFarland & McGuinness
24 Thompson Bros. vs E A & S R Drake
25 William Baker vs The M K & B N R R Co
26 James Brannigan vs Joseph Morgan
27 Caldwell vs J McTait
28 Martin Conners vs Henry O'Neil
29 same vs James O'Neil
30 same vs Jas O'Neil & Thos Bradley

JOHN R. BRAWLEY, Prothy's.

LEGAL.

Administrators Notice.

Letters of Administration of the estate of James B. Burkholder, late of Bradford city, McKean county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to John D. Burkholder, of Haymaker, Eldred township, same county and state, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN D. BURKHOLDER,
Administrator.

Haymaker, April 21, 1879.—6t

Strayed.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, near Duke Center, in October last, two cows. One red with short horns, and 4 years old. The other is light red with white spot in face, broad horns and 5 years old. They both have calves, one and four weeks old. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges. Otherwise they will be disposed of in accordance with the law governing estrays.

A. A. GILLESPIE.

Notice.

In re the application to have the sentence of Andrew Tracy, who was tried and convicted at the February term of court, commuted to imprisonment for life.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons, on or about the 20th of May next, for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

RICHMOND, CURTIS & MCSWEENY,
Smethport, April 24, 1879. 23-6t

Financial Statements.

Statement of the Road Funds of Hamlin township for the year 1878:

Total valuation of Hamlin Township	$93,797 00
Tax levied for the year 1878	937 97
Orders drawn, year 1878	566 40
Back taxes paid over from 1876 and 1877	266 66

Statement of the Poor Funds of Hamlin township for the year 1878—levy of 4 mills on the dollar:

		$93,797 00
Orders drawn on the suspended duplicate for the year 1878		149 60
Moneys expended		99 66
	C. K. BURLINGAME,	
	J. P. GALLUP,	Auditors
	WM. HAFNER,	

Statement of the accounts of the officers of Sergeant township:

J. H. Tate, Supervisor for 1878,	DR.	
To balance, April 5, 1878	$ 350 86	
To his part of tax duplicate for '78	787 10	$1138 44
	CR	
By personal services 20½ days	32 80	
Am't paid Town Treas.	1,105 34	
Exonerations on duplicate	16 15	
balance due township	142 39	295 44
L. Statzheimer, Supervisor, 1878	DR	
To his part of tax duplicate	16 85	
Orders rec'd of Town Treas.	675 00	
Balance due Statzheimer	42 60	690 45
	CR	
By discount paid on $675—entered	20 25	
am't paid for work on roads	716 62	816 87
L. Snyder, Treas. of Road Fund	DR	
To orders recvd of Co. Com'rs	675 00	
balance draft	538 77	
rec'd of J. H. Tate, (Supervr)	145 34	1213 11
	CR	
By am't of orders paid	921 34	
pd bal P Martin judgment	253 91	
5 per cent. com. on $674 33	20 23	
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	339 53	1213 11

J. H. Tate and L. Statzheimer, supervisors, settling as Poormasters, for '78 CR

By am't of expenditures of Geo. Brown (Lunatic)	221 21	
Expenditures of G. A. & Quigley	211 25	
" A. A. Metcalf	147 31	
" Transp	9 25	
Temporary relief, John Leland	77 50	
" Chas. Griffith	17 50	
Funeral expenses to Ed. Williams	25 00	
Paid H. L. Wilson, Stationery	60	
Cash paid Town Treasurer	5 41	620 56
	DR.	
To orders drawn on said above	692 74	
cash rec'd bonds of Ed. Williams	5 61	698 35
L. Snyder, Supervisor of Poor Fund	DR.	
To cash rec'd on Statzheimer, Col	136 67	
" " " Bal. Griffith	420 00	
" " " of J. H. Tate, Supervr's	5 41	
Balance due Township	70 64	632 72
	CR.	
By amount of orders paid	561 45	
5 per cent com. on same	16 87	578 32

Statement of Indigent to Philip Fetzer and Assessed valuation of Dwg. 126,675 00

LIABILITIES

Outstanding orders	772 41
Due Western Penna. Hospital	125 10
Total indebtedness of township	897 51

J. R. Shoemaker,
Edward Tarrey,
Jacob Hafner
Auditors.

Attest:
H. L. Wilson, Clerk. 2-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COMPLETE SET OF FINE CRYSTAL FLINT GLASSWARE OF 48 PIECES FOR ONLY $5.00.

In order to introduce this new line of beautiful and valuable GLASSWARE to the consumer, we make the above mentioned offer for a limited time only.

	RETAIL PRICE.
12 Go

ALL SORTS.

They buried him darkly, at dead of night,
And without any pomp or pageant;
As they shoveled him in, they said: "All right,
He was only a sewing machine agent."

At a recent Sheriff's sale in Lebanon, Pa., coffins went at a dollar apiece. At this rate, for a few dollars, a man might have laid in enough coffins to last him a lifetime.

When you hear a lot of women at a watering place hotel slandering another, you may be sure she has a better wardrobe than they, and that she is minding her own business.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has ordered from Japan a large number of bamboo shoots, which he intends to plant in this country. He will also import silk worm eggs from Japan.

William Lloyd Garrison celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his apprenticeship in the Newburyport Herald office a few days ago by putting in type one of his own poems from memory.

"Why does a dog chew a bone after it is devoid of meat?" an inquisitive exchange asks. That's easy to answer; often heard of "Bread in the bone," and it's the bread the dog is after.

Female artists are invading the domain of art in France in formidable numbers. In 1874 there were 336 female exhibitors at the Salon; there were 313 in 1875, 446 in 1876, 543 in 1877, and 803 in 1878.

The official statistics of immigration for the last thirty years show that Germany and Ireland have furnished us more than 3,000,000 immigrants each, but that Germany is upward of 400,000 ahead of Ireland.

A bee-master at Kerwick, England, wanting to sell his hives, advertised: "Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than 140,000 head, with unlimited right of pasturage." The trick succeeded admirably.

Two men go to farm houses in Illinois, pretend to be gatherers of statistics for the Agricultural Department, stay all night, insist in paying for their entertainment, and depart with good change for a bad twenty-dollar bill.

The lumbermen of the Chippewa, Wisand Black rivers expend, in 1878, nearly $350,000 in improving their streams for lumbering purposes, a much larger amount than was ever laid out in any one year for like purposes in the West.

Cotton mills are becoming numerous in India, more particularly in Bombay, and it seems probable that with improved machinery, cheap labor, and the saving of freight, they will be able to compete successfully with English goods.

Eben W. Keyes, of Denver, made his wife the legal owner of all his property, so that it might be out of the reach of his creditors. The wife separated from him after a quarrel, and refused to surrender a dollar. He committed suicide.

"Anything new with you to-day?" inquired a man of his friend who was suffering from inflammation of the lungs. "I should think so," replied the sufferer. "What is it?" said the first speaker. "Pneumonia," answered the victim.

One of the great needs of this country is a vest pocket deep enough to take in the whole length of the extra cigar, so man can look his fellow square in the eye and say, "No, I'm sorry, but this is the last, and I have already had it in my mouth."

A young lady in New York, annoyed by a lot of simpletons who under her window at night sing "If ever I cease to love," wishes a friendly editor to say, if they will stop that foolishness, come in and talk "business," they will confer a favor.

Milk is found to form an excellent solvent for quinine, and also to disguise, in a measure, the bitterness of that drug. It will be found particularly useful in administering quinine to children. Five grains in a tumbler full of milk is almost tasteless.

Ostrich culture is more profitable business than diamond hunting in South Africa. For breeding purposes, first-class ostriches now bring as high as $1,000 a pair. The value of the feathers exported from that region last year, was nearly $2,000,000.

For years past the number of inventions annually before the English Patent Commissioners has been nearly the same—about 5,000. This year about 1,700 were found to be not worth proceeding with. Thousands invent in haste and repent at leisure.

The number of failures in the United States third quarter of 1878, 2,853, in 1877 1,913. Liabilities 1878 $60,000,000, in 1877, $43,000,000. Failures during first nine months of 1878, 8,768. Liabilities $197,000,000; 1877, 6,555. Liabilities $141,000,000.

The Selectmen of Wales, Mass., publish the following official notice: "Owners and keepers of Dogs must Shut up chain up or if running at large muzzled in such a manner as will not allow of them opening their mouths for the next 90 days. The law will be strictly inforced."

Eleven men were waiting for a railroad train in Franklin, Tenn. A negro was caught in a serious crime close by the station. The eleven men chased him a mile, caught him, hanged him, and returned to the station, where the train had been kept waiting for them.

Paterfamilias—"What! leave here to-morrow! I thought we were settled for the summer!" Materfamilias—"Yes, my dear. But the dear girls have worn all their new dresses at least twice here, and we must find some place where they can wear them a couple of times more."

Any country that has farms with groves of forest trees, with orchards, with vegetable and flower gardens, is beautiful and valuable. Without these no country, however rich in soil and location, is attractive. Every dollar spent in trees and flowers will add ten dollars to the value of the home.

The Rev. H. P. Peck, of Napa, Cal., got a license to marry a supposed widow, and applied to several clergymen to perform the ceremony; but, according to the local newspaper, they learned of certain impediments. Mr. Peck had a wife in St. Louis, and the woman had a husband in Oregon.

A disconsolate Virginian writes, money is scarce and taxes devour everything the poor farmer makes. "Why, a man can't even take a drink," he says, "without having it chalked with two and a half cents on the counter, and undergoing at the same time a serenade from a Moffett punch-bell."

Gravel, sand or some other similar substance is almost as essential to the fowls well being, as is food; and if fowls are kept for confinement, and not supplied with this substance, how much grain you may feed them, they will not thrive, or even keep healthy, for any length of time.

A traveling fortress, an "iron-clad" coach, is now running on the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage route. It is made of thick boiler iron, with four port holes, is bullet proof, carries two well-armed guards inside, and runs for the sole purpose of transporting bullion for the California quartz mills.

Dominick Murray stars in a play entitled "Escaped from Sing Sing." Olive Logan, incidentally mentioned him as a "sensational actor." He retorts that he is a gentleman, and adds: "I am pleased to say that I entertain for Miss Logan individually a feeling of profound respect, not so much on account of her literary ability, which is but limited, as on account of her stupendous cheek, which is evidently unlimited."

Domestic.

Queen's Cake.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, eight eggs. Beat separately; add essence of lemon.

Minute Loaf Cake.—One cup and a half of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonsful of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda. Nutmeg.

Aunt Milly's Cup Cake.—Four cups of flour, four eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of cream tartar.

Feather Cake.—One cup of sugar, half a cup of milk, one cup and a half of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Flavor.

Greasing of the Skin.—If the skin is raised, wet it, and put it in its place. Cover it with the thin skin taken from the inside of an egg, a little gold-beaters' skin, a cobweb, or piece of thin silk dipped in oil. Tie a piece of tape or ribbon round it, and leave it undisturbed for two or three days.

Scratch from a Cat.—A scratch from a cat is sometimes not only painful, but difficult to heal. When this is the case, the limb should be bathed with a hot fomentation of camomile and poppy heads, and a hot bread and water poultice applied, to be renewed with the bathing, every four hours.

To Clean Corsets.—Take out the steels at front and sides, then scrub thoroughly with tepid or cold lather of white Castile soap, using a very small scrubbing brush. Do not lay them in water. When quite clean let cold water run on them freely from the spigot to rinse out the soap thoroughly. Dry, without ironing, (after pulling lengthwise until they are straight and shapely,) in a cool place.

Oil Stains Out of White Cloth.—Make a strong solution of borax water—one tablespoonful powdered borax to a pint of boiling water. Place the cloth on a clean board or table, and rub the oil stains well, using a clean brush dipped into the solution. If the spots are of long standing, a very little soap may be used with the borax water. Rinse well with clean hot water, using the brush for that purpose; then rub dry with a clean, soft cloth.

Labor and Living.

If the complaints we hear about labor mean to convey the idea that labor is to be got rid of, then we may be certain that they will prove of no effect. For work is the common lot of man. We are happier when we are employed, and especially when employed upon worthy objects and ends. To produce, to wring support out of the closed hand of Nature, is the condition of existence itself. It may seem hard, but it is through discipline that we should never choose for ourselves, that we gain strength and confidence and power. This dissatisfaction with labor is no good symptom. The problem for society to solve is, how much labor should be submitted to, and when leisure shall begin. Saving is the objective point of labor. We work, consciously and unconsciously, in order to gain time, that we may put it to still higher uses. The workingman who keeps that in view will always know why he has to be industrious.

Men can subsist themselves in general on much less than they do. With the enlargement and elevation of the thought comes an improvement in the desires. We care less for the gratification of the senses, and think more of the liberty of the higher portion of the being. Labor is for a use only. In the first place, before we have got our bearings in life and really understand what it is all about, it keeps us out of the thousand forms of mischief engendered by idleness. After industry has confirmed our habits and got us into shape for usefulness, we begin to cast about to see how it can be applied to the broadest and highest aims. Work has thus led us to reflection. It is then that its sanitary juices begin to tell on the health and growth of the being. The farmer at the plow and the mechanic at the bench is yet to see how work done by his hands is a minister to the noblest evolution of all the faculties of his nature.

Barn and Stabling.

The following plan of a model barn, is noted in a late number of The Farmers' Advocate:

The barn is 56x80; outside posts 20 feet high; purline posts 28 ft.; 5 bents, 26 ft. apart, framed according to cut. Timber used is from 6 to 8 in.; sills 8x12 in.; plank bedded on stone wall. Barn proper is 56 x80, leaving 20x56 ft. for straw house. Driving floor 16 ft. wide. Bays on each side floored with double inch boards. Double doors work on rollers. There is a ventilating door in each gable end, working with a small pulley from the floor; and on the roof, which are very useful in time of threshing to allow dust to escape. On each side of the driving floor is a ladder reaching to the top of barn. Granary is 20 ft. square, and bins 6 ft deep on each side, leaving 8x20 ft. to keep the mill in for cleaning up. Barn is well lighted. Should stone be scarce, the wall need be no higher than to clear the ground. The stable is in three parts: 1st—25 ft. is taken from one end divided in three parts; the centre is the feed room, 25x20; stables 18 ft. deep, with five stalls in each part. 2nd—a yard 56 x80, for young stock. There is a trap door at the side door to drop down straw. If water can be had a well is preferable in this yard. There is a large door on each side to drive in and take out the manure. 3rd—The cow stable is directly under the straw house, 56x25 ft., divided into three parts; centre is feed room, 25 x20, with a trap door above to let down chaff. Stables are 15 ft. deep, and six stalls on each side. All stables well-lighted, as well as feed room and yard. There are outer doors for stables and inner doors leading into the centre yards. The stables are 9½ and 9 ft. high. The advantages over other stables are:—Lighter and shorter timbers. There are two rows of central posts run up to top of building, forming the purline work, and the whole building being framed into these ports makes a much stronger frame. It is handier for storing; for forks working and for thrashing; is better ventilated; all straw inside, all stock inside; manure all under cover. When a farmer has one of these barns he has all the outbuildings he requires.

Growing Chestnuts.

We have on repeated occasions suggested the growing of chestnuts upon soils where but little else will grow, as a means of profit, both in fruit and wood. The chesnut is rapid in its growth, and will in from eight to ten years begin to bear a crop of nuts from seed. The seed, however, should be planted as soon as the fruit is ripe and before it becomes dry, and should be planted where the tree is desired to stand. Chestnut will thrive almost anywhere, and would be especially valuable where timber is scarce and rough land abounds to appropriate to the purpose. A good selection of the American chestnut is the best. Our nuts are much superior to the Spanish, French, or Italian, though not nearly so large, and even grafts can be set with ease and certainty of the pear. There is always a market demand for the nuts greater than the supply, or any supply likely to be furnished.

The question is one of rest interest in every section where scrub land is abundant and timber scarce; or wherever there is such land, as a means of profit with reference only to the fruit.

Fulta Wheat.

The Fulta wheat is the best variety now in the market, and if properly farmed, will yield on an average equal to any wheat in the country, says the American Miller. Many farmers claim 40 bushels per acre this season. It has a stiff straw, and does not lose any grain in handling, and when it is cut will lie compact and take up less barn room than any other variety of wheat. It will weigh 64 lbs. per bushel if clean; it always sells readily for the highest price, and the flour manufactured from it has no superior. The farmers have it in their power to have the best wheat in the country, and always find a ready sale; and why will they persist in spreading a worthless variety that will not benefit them in the least. Farmers, take warning.

The Secret of Soap and Water.

Hitherto no satisfactory reason has been given why for cleansing purposes the comparatively neutral soap should be better than the alkaline carbonate. In a note on the pedetic action of soap, Prof. W. Stanley Jevons offers a plausible solution of the mystery. He finds by experiment that pedesis, or the so-called brownian movement of microscopic particles, is considerably increased by the addition of soap to water, and to this action he attributes the detergent effect of soap. Pure rain or distilled water has a high cleansing power, because it produces pedesis in a high degree, the minute particles of dirt being thereby loosened and washed away. The hardness of impure water arises from the vast decrease of pedesis due to the salts in solution: hence the inferior cleansing power of such water. If alkaline salts be added, dissolved in water, it becomes of acting upon oleaginous matter, but the pedetic action is lessened or increased. But if soap be added we have the advantage both of the alkali's dissolving power and the pedetic cleansing power. For the same reason silicate of soda is a powerful cleanser, it being one of the few substances which increase the pedetic and suspensive power of water.

A Bird in a Balloon.

Miss Nellie Thurston made a balloon ascension from Oneida, New York, the other day, and after a journey of sixty miles, landed safely at Burlington Flats, Otsego county, making the distance in forty minutes. She took with her a homing pigeon from the Oneida community, and when she reached an altitude of three miles, undertook to release it. Miss Thurston opened the cage, but the bird would not fly. She then put it on the edge of the basket and it immediately jumped down to the bottom, and nestled by her in a manner which seemed to say: "Please protect me."

Miss Thurston said she felt sorry for the pretty little bird, and dreaded to throw it out, but thought she would try it again and see if it would not go willingly; so she set it on the edge of the basket again, when it immediately alighted on her shoulders. She then took it in her hand, gave it a gentle toss, but instead of starting for the world below, it sailed around the balloon several times and alighted again in the basket. She took it again in her hand, petted it, and with words of sympathy and assurance she gave it a kiss, saying, "Birdie, you will get home all right," and the pigeon, as if comprehending the words of kindness and assurance, flew from her hand and was soon lost sight of. It did not, however, reach its home until the next day.

Successful Business Men the Least Married.

A writer in Sunday Afternoon says: "When all the rich men have set up statues everywhere in honor of the industrious, I mean to beg enough money to persuade some clever artist to execute a statue of the Dustrious man to be set up in the busiest place. It makes me laugh and cry by turns to go into one of our money streets and see the anxious men and boys hurrying up and down. One would think that business and hurry were partners, but they are really enemies to each other. The most successful men of business are the least hurried. What would not men give, if they could get rid of this perpetual hurry and drive, this galloping to the end of a journey only to mount a fresh steed and gallop on the next stage, the clatter of the horse's hoofs an accompaniment to all their thoughts. There is certainly something ignominious in the confession which people are constantly making, that they have no time to do this or that needful thing; and that they shall breathe more freely if they can once clear their desk, or finish this job, or wipe out this obligation. One comes to feel that Time has been borrowed from, and that one's notes are perpetually maturing, while one makes a vain effort to cancel them by giving fresh notes. We turn round in a helpless sort of fashion and berate the age we live in with its whizzing locomotives and its clicking telegraphs, as if the punctuality of railway trains and the instantaneousness of despatches were not the very friends and servants of honest leisure."

Journal Boxes for Steamers.

The advantages of good lining metal for journal boxes and bearings have been clearly illustrated in the case of the ship Glenesgle, one of the tea clippers taking part in the annual race from China to London.

Last year this vessel lost the race by about one day and a half, and this was attributed to the bad working of her bearings, which were this year refitted and lined with Parson's white brass, and the crank pin brasses were replaced by manganese bronze.

The result of this alteration, we learn from a London paper, was that three more revolutions per minute were got out of the engine. The bearings ran without the slightest signs of heating, and the speed of the vessel was so increased that she made the passage in rather under two days less than she did last year, beating her former successful competitor by about one day.

Assuming the other vessel's speed to be about the same this year as last the actual gain in the speed of the Glenesgle in the whole run from China, resulting from the manganese bronze and the white brass, amounted to about two and a half days; the passage from Woosung to London, including detention at Singapore and the Suez Canal, having been accomplished in thirty-eight days two hours, said to be the quickest passage on record. On examination in London the bearings were found to be in the most perfect order, and so little worn that the vessel has been started on another outward voyage.

It was very artless, certainly, in the young girl, and very truthful also. "Mary," said her critical parent, who for some reason objected to cosmetics, "why do you use paint?" She archly replied to her paternal relative who happened to be a musician, "Well, father, for the same reason that you use rosin—to help me draw my bow."

A wealthy but drunken farmer in Hinesville, Ga., stood up in a camp-meeting and asked to be prayed for. A clergyman made the desired prayer, in which he characterized the farmer as an exceedingly wicked man. The farmer resented that description of himself, and has sued the clergyman for defamation.

Cinderellas will soon be numerous. A Vienna firm is now making a beautiful slipper of woven glass. The effect, when worn, is quite as novel as the material, for with the motions of the foot, the various hues in the glass threads blend and intermingle in a most magical manner, especially under gas-light.

A New Process with Coffee.

A German has just discovered a process which he has patented, and by which he claims to be able to preserve coffee in all its perfection, and at the same time to render it more portable and unalterable for a length of time. To effect his object he subjects the freshly-roasted and ground coffee to a pressure of from forty to seventy atmospheres (thirty-three pounds to the square inch each) in suitable cast-iron molds. The coffee is thus made into cakes, and comes into the market in a form resembling chocolate, divided like the latter by lines, to facilitate breaking into pieces of suitable size for use. The interior surface of the mold is highly polished, by which means the outer crust of the compressed coffee is made sufficiently smooth and hard to prevent the tendency of the ethereal oil of the berry to escape from the interior of the cakes. The solution of the coffee thus prepared is reduced to less than one-third of that of the original. The inventor claims that the operation does not in the least affect the good qualities of the article, and that it can be packed and transported in tin-foil, or otherwise, preserving its aroma indefinitely.

Colorado Mines.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writing from Pueblo says of Colorado's prolific mines. "From all that I could see and learn from reliable sources, I give it as my deliberate opinion that the mines of Colorado have only just begun to be developed. It may be doubted whether even half, and perhaps not the best of them, have yet been discovered. Ten years ago I was in Oro City, in California Gulch. The miners were doing a moderate business, and continued to do so, without a suspicion, till within the last few months, that a bonanza district like Leadville was hid away within three miles of them. Last June a most wonderful discovery of horn silver in large quantities was made near Rosita, and so in Eagle Mountain, the San Juan districts, and Mt. Lincoln, Clear Creek, and in fact all through these lofty mountain ranges, for 300 miles north and south, and more than half as many east and west, there are doubtless mines which, if not equal to the Comstock lode, may in the aggregate furnish ten-fold more gold and silver than that wonderful deposit. Important discoveries are constantly made in the reduction of ores, and good judges estimate the product of the Colorado mines for 1878 at $10,000,000. The mines of coal and iron are of fabulous extent and richness. Coke of the best quality is made from the extensive mines near Trinidad, and nearly the entire eastern base of the mountains for 300 miles is anchrlaid with coal beds, some of which are fifteen feet and more in thickness. Adding, therefore, her mineral to her agricultural resources, all that is needed is people enough to develop them to make the youngest at present day one of the richest States in the Union."

Heat and Light in the Sick Room.

A recent writer gives the following sensible suggestions on this subject:

Each person in a room should be supplied with 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour; and this should be done where possible, without creating a perceptible draft, for the nervous irritation induced by drafts is liable to produce internal inflammations.

The temperature of the sick room should be kept at a uniform height, the best average being from 65 to 70 degrees Fah., except for infants or very old people, who require a temperature from 75 to 80 deg. Fah.; and for these it is especially important to guard against changes, and to keep it as uniform as possible. All cases of fever require a temperature lower than the average, as from 50 to 60 degrees F., to assist in reducing the high temperature of the body; but when the fever subsides, and there is much debility remaining, the temperature should be raised somewhat above the average.

As a patient can bear a greater degree of cold when in bed than when out of it, convalescents from severe disease, fevers especially, should have the temperature of their rooms higher than that maintained during the height of the attack. Diseases of the air passages, as croup and diptheria, require a high temperature (80 degrees to 85 degrees Fahrenheit) and a moist atmosphere. The best method for heating the sick room is by the open grate fire. The sick room should not be darkened by blinds, except where there is a disease of the eyes, with photophobia, or when the patient is very restless and cannot sleep; then strong light must be excluded. Otherwise the sunlight should be allowed to enter and act chemically by decomposing the noxious gases, and thus purify the air. Of course it is not advisable to place the patient under a strong uncomfortable glare of sunlight, nor in summer to allow the sun's rays to shine into the room and raise the temperature too high. Artificial light has no useful effect but does harm by burning up oxygen.

A gentleman, being threatened with an infectious fever, said to his little son, who in an affectionate mood, wished to embrace him; "You mustn't hug me; you'll catch the fever." Willie, standing back, looked in amazement upon his papa, who, by the way, is a pattern of propriety, and quickly asked, "Why, papa, who did you hug?"

It is reported to his Government by the American consul at Brussels, that petroleum, which was at first hardly saleable, is now made use of by all classes in Belgium and the prejudice against the use of Indian corn and cereal meats is gradually disappearing. Mr. Wilson is of the opinion that United States merchants might create a large trade in stoves, carriages and similar articles, in Belgium, provided they establish depots and agents through the country.

In a street-car in Philadelphia an old gentleman was seated, in one corner, and the car was full. A bevy of fair ones, of all ages and weights, swarmed in. Whereupon the gallant old gentleman shouted aloud: "Ladies, I shall be happy to give my seat to anyone of you who is over 39 years of age." All remained standing.

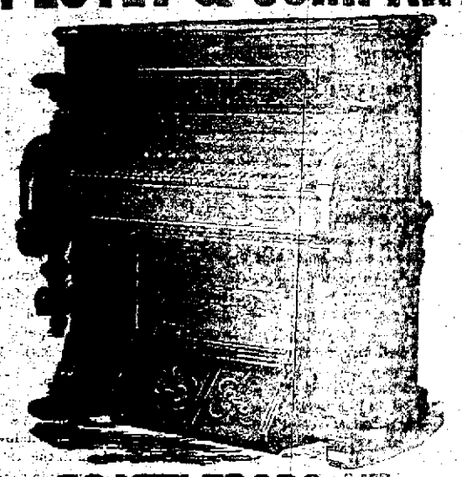
Formerly all American locomotives were jacketed with Russia sheet iron, and about 25,000 packages were annually imported. Now the sales of American planished iron aggregate 20,000 packages, and the importation of 1875 fell to 1,000 packages. The locomotives recently made at the Baldwin works were jacketed with the American article.

A certain excellent lady, better acquainted with the hymn book, than the works of the ministerial band, and violently opposed to the theatre; reluctantly consented to go to a play with her husband and son. Being asked by a neighbor what was on the boards, she innocently replied, that she did not know but tho't 'twas "Rummial and Jolliet."

Some time since a young minister wished to impress his Sabbath School with the dignity of life by referring to the fact that men have souls while ordinary animals have none. Striking an attitude, he asked: "Now, children, what is the great difference between a monkey and a boy?" "The tail, the tail, the tail," came from all parts of the house, and the minister was satisfied.

Extract from a New York Tribune criticism: "He has dazzled us by his brilliant and perfect technique: he has excited us by his fiery spirit: he has awed us by an indescribably serene sense of force; and he has seized upon our sympathies; and so he has won by this series of victories over the intellect and affections, a most absolute mastery of his audience." P. S. —"He" played on a fiddle.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,



BRATTLEBORO, VT.

The Most Extensive Manufactory of Reed Organs IN THE WORLD!

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

In POWER combined with PURITY OF TONE, in DURABILITY and FINISH, these Organs are Unrivaled.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40am
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the above offices or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 8.30, o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Lamphon Ave.	12.35 a.m	1.00 a.m	
Frisbee	11.40 "	8.20 "	
Carrollton	11.25 "	8.07 "	
Eastern Valley	11.15 "	8.00 "	
Smethport	12.10 "	8.45 "	
Canady	12.15 "	8.50 "	
Colegrove	12.18 "	8.53 "	
Hamlin	12.22 "	8.57 "	
Kearney	12.40 "	9.09 "	
Clermont Jct.	1.00 "	7.00 "	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont Jct.	1.25 p.m	7.25 a.m	
Kearney	1.35 "	7.35 "	
Hamlin	1.48 "	7.50 "	
Colegrove	1.55 "	8.05 "	
Crosby	2.00 "	8.10 "	
Smethport	2.1 "	8.30 "	
Farmers Valley	2.25 "	8.45 "	
Corys	2.30 "	8.51 "	
Frisbee	2.40 "	9.05 "	
Larrabee Ave.	2.50 "	9.05 "	

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDES,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN BY BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.16; Springbrook, 8.25; Elma, 8.30; Jamison's, 8.38; Aurora, 8.48; Wales, 8.55; Holland, 9.01; Protection, 9.10; Arcade, 9.26; Yorkshire, 9.32; Machias, 9.42; Franklinville, 9.56; Ischua, 10.14; Hinsdale, 10.27; Erie R'y Junct., 10.41; Olean, 10.58; Weston's, 10.56; Portville, 11.03; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.24; Larrabees, 11.32; Sartwell, 11.36; Turtle Point, 11.45; Port Allegany, 11.55; Liberty, 12.14; Keating, 12.25; Sykes, 12.34; Keystone, 12.39; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15, p.m., at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R; and Superiors with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4.10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.27; Springbrook, 4.32; Elma, 4.43; Jamison's, 4.49; Aurora, 4.58; Wales, 5.07; Holland, 5.15; Protection, 5.27; Arcade, 5.47; Yorkshire, 5.59; Machias, 6.10; Franklinville, 6.16; Ischua, 6.32; Hinsdale, 6.49; Erie R'y Junct. 7.03; Olean, 7.20; Weston, 7.10; Portville, 7.39; State Line, 7.57; Eldred, 7.52; Larrabees, 7.52; Sartwell, 8.00; Turtle Point, 8.15; Port Allegany, 8.26; connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving at Bradford at 8.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6.42 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.56; Sartwell, 7.02; Larrabees, 7.06; Eldred, 7.15; State Line, 7.29; Portville, 7.36; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 8.00; Erie R'y Junct. 8.05; Hinsdale, 8.23; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.46; Machias, 8.52; Yorkshire, 9.10; Arcade, 9.26; Protection, 9.39; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.05; Buffalo, 10.45 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1.25 p.m.—Mail.—Arriving at Sterling, 1.41; Keating, 2.00; Liberty, 2.08; Port Allegany, 2.20; Turtle Point, 2.41; Sartwell, 2.46; Larrabees, 2.52; Eldred, 3.06; State Line, 3.16; Portville, 3.24; Weston's, 3.32; Olean, 3.45; Erie R'y Junct., 4.00; Hinsdale, 4.25; Ischua, 4.39; Franklinville, 4.57; Machias, 5.05; Yorkshire, 5.25; Arcade, 5.43; Protection, 5.57; Holland, 6.09; Wales, 6.20; Aurora, 6.33; Jamison's, 6.49; Elma, 6.55; Springbrook, 6.59; Ebenezer, 6.62; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and 9.05 makes direct connection at Emporium, with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 8.00 a.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 10th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 11.50 p.m
" " Warren ..... 4.45 p.m
" " Irvineton ..... 5.10 p.m
" " Corry ..... 6.10 p.m
" " arr at Erie ..... 7.40 p.m

ERIE ACCOM leaves Sheffield ..... 7.25 a.m
" " Irvineton ..... 8.30 a.m
" " Warren ..... 8.45 a.m
" " Corry ..... 9.55 a.m
" " arr at Erie ..... 11.30 a.m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie ..... 11.30 a.m
" " Corry ..... 12.55 p.m
" " Irvineton ..... 1.30 p.m
" " Warren ..... 2.10 p.m
" " arr at Philadelphia ..... 4.00 p.m

SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie ..... 4.10 p.m
" " Corry ..... 5.30 p.m
" " Irvineton ..... 7.10 p.m
" " Warren ..... 7.30 p.m
" " arr at Sheffield ..... 8.50 p.m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. R. W., and at Corry with P. & E. R. W.

Mail West with east and westbound on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

NOTE.—The traveling time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

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